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# THE TIMES



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MONDAY JANUARY 22 1990

SERIAL  
DIVISION

# Crying Baku crowds defy Soviet troops Bodies lie in streets as snipers go on firing

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Sporadic fighting erupted yesterday in Baku as the Azerbaijani parliament met in urgent session to discuss the military clampdown on the city, which has left more than 60 dead and up to 400 wounded.

With thousands of weeping and chanting demonstrators defying the state of emergency and gathering outside the republic's Supreme Soviet, deputies denounced the bloodshed, and demanded that Moscow withdraw the army.

Reports reaching here suggested the republic was in a state of virtual insurrection, with anger taking an ominously anti-Russian tone. Snipers were firing on Soviet troops in Baku, and several bodies were still lying in the streets.

Nakhichevan, the Azerbaijani enclave wedged between Armenia and Iran,

declared its cessation from the Soviet Union at the weekend and its intention to set up an independent Islamic republic.

So far Moscow has not announced what steps will be taken to confront this challenge, but Iran quoted local

Mr Gorbachov, reeling under the shock of the greatest civil unrest since the establishment of Soviet power in central Asia in the 1920s, delivered a grim warning on Saturday that the situation could not go on.

He appealed in a national television address to both sides to show wisdom and reason, and expressed condolences to the families of those killed. But he said both the Azerbaijani and Armenian party leaders had not lived up to their duties, failed to curb extremists and had inflamed the situation.

Mr Abdul-Rahman Vezirov, the Azerbaijani party leader, was peremptorily dismissed on Saturday. He and other local leaders fled Baku before the army assault. Mrs Elmira Kafarov, president of the Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet, denounced the army attack as a violation of the republic's sovereignty.

Other local leaders were summoned to Moscow for crisis talks. In Nakhichevan, reports from Iran said there was a total blackout in the main city on Friday night.

At the port, a crowd threatened to blow up a tanker if troops were not pulled back, Tass reported. The agency said they were dispersed.

Soviet reporters in Baku, who appeared shaken and angered by the shooting, gave frank and grim accounts of crushed cars, shattered windows and mangled corpses, run over by tanks and armoured personnel carriers. But some of the dispatches, made available to *The Times*, were not printed in Moscow papers.

Black flags flew from city buildings and the radio broadcast solemn music yesterday. A mass burial ceremony will take place today in the main square.

A spokesman for the Popular Front, the nationalist organization said to be in virtual control of most of Azerbaijan, claimed that up to 600 people had been killed. Official figures said nine soldiers were killed and 35 wounded.

President Gorbachov appeared to lay most of the blame for the latest intensification of violence on the Azerbaijanis. "Neither side listens to the voice of reason," he said. "This situation was used by anti-Soviet and anti-social forces to further generate anxiety and worsen the conflict." He described the events in Baku, including the pogroms against Armenians, as "particularly tragic".

The event has shaken the Soviet Union, with anxious Muscovites asking whether Azerbaijan will become a new Afghanistan. Many people are concerned that the army intervention will be condemned by the West, and there was palpable relief at the understanding so far shown by the US and the European Community. However, Mr Boris Yeltsin, the maverick member of the state of emergency.

President Gorbachov is expected to condemn the army intervention will be condemned by the West, and there was palpable relief at the understanding so far shown by the US and the European Community. However, Mr Boris Yeltsin, the maverick member of the state of emergency.

An earlier ban on feeding cattle products derived from sheep, which have scrapie, a closely-related disease, would have avoided the present epidemic, Mr Keith Meldrum says in an interview with *The Times*.

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## Haughey hint

The Anglo-Irish agreement could be replaced provided an alternative arrangement was found that was acceptable to the concerned parties, Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, indicated in Dublin yesterday.

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## Rugby ban

Kevin Moscley, the Wales forward, was sent off against France at Cardiff on Saturday, was banned yesterday from playing rugby union for seven months.

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It is in danger of entering the record books as the winter that never was. If the weather continues as it has been lately, weather recorders say, this will be the least wintry winter since the mid-17th century.

The first daffodils are not only out, but already over, while in parks purple and yellow crocuses are blooming weeks ahead of time. Songbirds and pigeons, if not already sitting, are busy hauling nesting materials into bushes and trees where catkins and buds are prematurely bursting.

In London some window boxes have summer bedding plants such as lobelia and antirrhinums still in bloom. From grow-bags in one roof

garden in Bloomsbury, a keen horticulturist is still gathering outdoor tomatoes.

An unusual plague of caterpillars has been feasting on garden greenery in Surrey, while ladybirds have been interrupting what seems to have been

an unnecessary hibernation to eat aphids infesting rose trees which have not stopped flower.

The mean temperature for January so far has been more than 3C (4.4F) above the seasonal norm in most of Britain. In London and south-east England, according to the London Weather Centre, the extra degrees of warmth averaged 3.9C (5.8F) in the

second week of January and 2.9C (4.3F) in the third.

Scotland last week was even balmy compared with the seasonal average, with mean temperatures 3.5C (5.9F) higher than normal.

The forecasters do not expect any sudden cold snap to end the weather's winter reverie, in which Birmingham and Manchester have been warmer than holiday destinations such as Nice on the Côte d'Azur or Dubrovnik on the Adriatic.

Yesterday was exceptionally mild, with Britain warmer than many places in Italy or Spain, and today is expected to be scarcely less kind.

There is a possibility of colder weather and winds from the North, though, toward the end of the week,

when there may be snow showers in the north and severe night frosts even in the South.

Yesterday was exceptionally mild, with Britain warmer than many places in Italy or Spain, and today is expected to be scarcely less kind.

More than 20 rescue craft including the Gosport lifeboat were called in to join the rescue operation in 27-knot winds and rough seas. The organizers of the race, known as the "Pompey Perisher" because it is supposed to go ahead in all weathers, said there were no casualties and claimed to have had no ample rescue cover.

However, coastguards said the windy conditions had made the seas "quite unsuitable" for small boats and inexperienced sailors.

# McEnroe throws a tantrum and a racket



Flashpoint: John McEnroe hurling down his racket in Melbourne yesterday; he went on to swear at officials and was banned.

## Big fine and ban for abuse

From Andrew Longmore  
Tennis Correspondent  
Melbourne

John McEnroe's stormy past finally caught up with him at the Australian Open tennis championships yesterday.

McEnroe was banned from the tournament by umpire Gerry Armstrong, of Britain, during his fourth-round match against Mikael Pernfors after a volley of abuse aimed at the umpire, the grand slam supervisor and the referee.

McEnroe, the three-time Wimbledon champion, was also fined a total of \$6,500. It is the first time since 1963 that a player has been disqualified in a grand slam tournament.

"It was the worst case of verbal abuse ever directed at me in my 11 years on the circuit," Ken Farrar, the International Tennis Federation tournament supervisor, said. "There is no question in my mind that this was the right decision. It's very sad when a player gets defaulted; it's bad for the image of the game and it doesn't help anything, but action had to be taken."

McEnroe said: "I guess it was bound to happen. I don't feel good about it but I can't say that I'm totally surprised. It's not like everyone heard what I said. It was between me and two people, so I think the default was unnecessary. They could have let me off."

Full report, page 40

## Alternative to the community charge

# Labour prepares property tax in secret

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is preparing to unveil plans to abolish the community charge and replace it with a property tax levied according to people's ability to pay.

The proposals, being drawn up in secrecy, will be designed to underline the alleged unfairness of the Government's poll tax system which is levied regardless of wealth and the income of householders.

Labour wants people to know when they receive their bills what they will pay, instead of having to apply for rebates. It is looking for a simpler system under which the deductions from the bill are made automatically.

The bills will be adjusted to take account of the income of the people living in the homes before they are sent out.

Under the plans, local authorities would levy a tax from their current ratepayers based on the capital value of their homes.

Labour's proposal is being drafted by Mr Bryan Gould, its chief environment spokesman, and Mr David Blunkett,

the front bench spokesman on local government and former chairman of Sheffield Council. The intention is to abolish the community charge within the early years of a Labour

## Whitehall estimates

government.

Mr Gould will outline Labour's stance at the party's local government conference in Cardiff next month.

Party leaders emphasize the proposal will only be an outline, to enable Labour to meet the Conservative accusation that it has no alternative, and that there will have to be much further work on detail and administration before a plan is put to the party

conference in the summer.

Labour will continue to concentrate its poll tax campaign fire on attacking the community charge.

Under the plans, Labour

would also scrap the Government's new centrally fixed uniform business rate, putting local authorities in charge of levying local firms.

Labour's plan is a development of the proposal, drawn up under Dr John Cunningham, the former environment spokesman, for a property tax combined with a local income tax, which was lambasted by the Tories as Labour's "two-tax" plan.

Informed sources say its new proposal retains the best

and fairest elements of the former plan and of the rating system as it operated before property prices spiralled.

"Now we need a system which will prevent the retired elderly person whose property value has gone up over the years having to pay precisely the same as the person next door who earns £50,000," a source said. The proposals will include the possibility of people living in large shared households receiving separate bills based on a proportion of the value of the property.

The proposals come as Labour enters a campaigning phase of attacking the Government and projecting its own policies.

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Huge drugs load seized in raid

Armed police and customs officers seized cannabis worth up to £4 million during a raid on a unit at Eastbury Road on the London Industrial Estate, Beckton, east London, last night.

"They saw a 40ft container lorry reverse into the premises and about 45 minutes later they raided the building while the suspects were in the process of unloading cannabis from the false floor of the container," a spokesman said. "The officers recovered cannabis of up to one tonne with a street value of £2.4 million." He added that there had been no struggle, no-one was injured and no shots were fired. About 40 officers were involved.

"Three men were arrested, two were British, aged 33 and 34, and another is believed to be Greek in origin," police said.

The seizure was the result of a joint police and customs operation lasting several weeks. It is believed the lorry travelled from Spain, through France and across the Channel to Britain.

### Plea for kidnap baby

The grandmother of Alexandra Griffiths, kidnapped from St Thomas's Hospital, London, 11 days ago, prayed in church yesterday for the return of the grandchild she has never seen.

Mrs Barbara Griffiths arrived at the hospital 30 minutes after the baby was taken by a bogus health visitor. She joined the 12-strong congregation of her local church, St Cuthbert's, Marton, Middlesbrough, where prayers were said for Alexandra and the woman who took her. The Rev Gordon Fisher begged the kidnapper to return the baby to her parents, Miss Dawn Griffiths and Mr Geoffrey Harris.

### Mayday call 'a hoax'

An international search operation for 10 people adrift in a lifeboat in the Atlantic may have been caused by a hoax call, coastguards at Falmouth, Cornwall, said yesterday. Radio hams in the United States and Britain picked up a Mayday saying Armin Rose, the Spanish registered vessel, was taking in water 220 miles south west of Land's End. An RAF long-range Nimrod aircraft, two Royal Navy helicopters and merchant ships were involved in the search.

### Man, 112, joins protest

Britain's oldest man has joined a battle to prove a disputed footpath is public by recalling country walks along it more than 100 years ago (Ruth Gledhill writes). Mr John Evans, aged 112, said that the path in West Glamorgan linking Flores Fach, close to where he lives, and Gowerton had always been open to the public. He has made a statement which will be used as evidence at an inquiry. He remembers using it as a short cut when he was a boy and later in his life.

### Portuguese air delays

Flights to and from Portugal and the Canary Islands were delayed yesterday by a continuing pay strike by Portuguese air traffic controllers (Robin Young writes). Worst affected was Gatwick airport, where six of yesterday's flights were delayed between four and six hours and one by 13½ hours. A Novair flight to Fuerteventura which should have left at 9am on Saturday did not depart from Gatwick until 2pm yesterday. Passengers stayed in a hotel overnight.

### Theatre finds sponsor

Mr Jeffrey Archer, the author, yesterday announced the first commercial sponsorship of a theatre in London's West End. The Playhouse Theatre in Northumberland Avenue, which he partly owns, will receive £500,000 over the next three years from the MI Group, a finance investment company. Mr Archer said the sponsors would take no part in the artistic direction. The theatre will be called the MI Playhouse and the firm will be able to use vacant nights for conferences.

### Stalker silent on 'conspiracy' paper

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Correspondent

Mr John Stalker, the former deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, kept his silence yesterday as ministers waited to see the document he claims shows that senior civil servants orchestrated his downfall.

Yesterday MPs, including Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, urged the Government to hold an inquiry to clear the air into what Mr Rees thought might prove to be less a "conspiracy" than a "cock-up".

Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, has ruled out a judicial inquiry, but was quoted yesterday as saying that if Mr Stalker handed over the document, inquiries would be made into its significance.

Mr Stalker has said he will only hand the document to "someone with access to and authority from the Cabinet".

Mr Stalker claims the document, said to be the minutes of a meeting involving senior civil servants, reveals that

they engineered his removal in 1986 from an investigation into an alleged shoot-to-kill policy operated by the Royal Ulster Constabulary. He was subsequently the subject of allegations involving his association with a northern businessman, later Kevin Taylor, but was later cleared after an investigation involving West Yorkshire police.

He revealed the existence of the document last week after Mr Taylor was cleared of a fraud charge.

The participants in the alleged meeting are referred to only by their initials; and the paper, Mr Stalker says, indicates a "crude political decision above that of chief police officer" to get rid of him. So far he has not revealed the date when he believes the meeting took place or the venue.

It is known that Mr Stalker was removed from the investigation after his position at the head of the shoot-to-kill inquiry was discussed by senior officers meeting in Scarborough in May 1986.

### Exhibition



## CHRISTIE'S

**FLOWERS OF FIRE:** An exhibition of Kakiemon porcelain from the English Country House at Christies, 8 King Street, London SW1, 25 January - 9 February, Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m.

The arrival in England of Kakiemon porcelain during the 17th century had a remarkable impact on the English country house. Sombre interiors were transformed by the brilliant colours that only the Japanese were able to produce on porcelain. The mystery of how such colours were manufactured fascinated many collectors and led them to design elaborate displays. Many of the finest examples of Kakiemon porcelain made for the European market have now returned to Japan, and only a few collections remain such as those at Blenheim Palace, Burghley House, Drayton House and Sherborne Castle. The largest overview of Kakiemon porcelain seen for years, this exhibition will show many of the finest pieces from these collections as they would originally have been displayed.

For any further information on exhibition or sales in the next week, please telephone: (01) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1  
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7  
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

A Kakiemon Elephant. Circa 1680.

## Poll tax likely to exceed Whitehall estimates

By David Walker

Councils in England will this week prepare to send out 35 million community charge demands between late March and mid May.

Treasurers were waiting for last week's Parliamentary debate to see if any further changes in calculations were needed. In one of the biggest administrative exercises since the introduction of National Insurance, local authorities will finalise their budgets for 1990-91.

In some, mainly Conservative-controlled, smaller shire districts, council officials are ready to send out bills; but in some London boroughs there are political battles ahead over budgets and bills are unlikely to be despatched until the start of the new financial year.

A survey by *The Times* of three councils, the shire district of Bournemouth, the metropolitan dis-

trict of Wolverhampton and the London Borough of Waltham Forest, established the following points:

- Councils will have a clear idea of their spending in 1990-91 by mid February, and will have been notified of "precepts" demanded by county councils and such bodies as the Metropolitan Police and fire and civil defence authorities.

- Businesses may receive rates demands earlier than usual this year.
- Rebates are presenting councils with big clerical problems. Poorer householders may still have to apply to reduce their bills.

- Many councils will try to clear their rates arrears before clearing poll-tax defaulters.

Mr Mike Williams, deputy director of finance in Labour-controlled Wolverhampton, expects 186,000 people on his registration list will

not receive bills before mid April.

Delays have been caused by a late change in the rules on "transitional relief", designed to stop large increases in poll-tax payments compared with rates.

Wolverhampton was set a poll-tax figure of £269 a head by Whitehall but expects it to be between £430 and £440.

Bournemouth has already decided that its tax will be less than the Government's assessment of what it needs to spend, but is waiting for Dorset County Council to decide its 1990-1991 budget. Both councils are Conservative.

Mr Michael Dwyer, the finance director, estimates that Bournemouth's county element could be between £312 and £325.

Bournemouth, which plans to send out its bills in late March, is offering a 2½ per cent discount to

residents who pay community charge demands in full. Councillors in Waltham Forest, where Labour has a slim majority, are examining estimates for 1990-91 to see where savings can be made. The budget will be set on March 7.

Waltham Forest is hoping to get its 160,000 poll-tax bills out on April 1. The Department of the Environment set it a target of £297 per head, but it is working on the assumption that poll tax will be £475. Mr Malcolm Chambers, borough treasurer, said one of his priorities was to ensure people got the rebates for which they were eligible. Last minute changes of mind by Whitehall were, he said, likely to frustrate his ambition of sending out all bills on the basis that all rebates had been taken into account.

The Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation will this week begin a

country-wide survey of councils to see how they are implementing the tax. Mr Colin Farrington, its director, said the work, being carried out jointly with the Institute of Fiscal Studies, was needed because there were too many wildly differing estimates of costs and effects of the changeover.

Local authority support for the arts could be threatened by the introduction of the poll tax and the uniform business rate, the National Campaign for the Arts says in a report today (Simon Tait writes).

The report, *The NCA Local Arts League*, disclosed that in London the average spending on the arts in each borough was £4.47 per head in 1989-90. Swanscombe is the top non-metropolitan borough, spending £13.07 a head, and Bradford was the highest spending metropolitan district with £9.26 a head.

### Anglo-Irish treaty

## Haughey is ready for alternative

By Edward Corman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

Mr Charles Haughey yesterday made clear his Government's preparedness to seek an alternative to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The Irish Prime Minister said in Dublin the agreement could be replaced provided an alternative arrangement was found that was acceptable to the concerned parties, including by implication the British Government.

"On the broad picture, one would have to say that anybody who is looking around Europe of today (who is) prepared to say that any particular situation is unchangeable or immutable, would be very foolish," Mr Haughey said.

"Nobody has ever suggested that the Anglo-Irish agreement is there for all time. It is an international agreement between two governments and can always be substituted by agreement."

Mr Haughey was responding to a reported offer by two prominent Unionist politicians that they may consider opening talks on the future government of Northern Ireland provided Mr Haughey and Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, publicly state that they are prepared to consider an alternative to the present treaty.

Mr Jim Nicholson and Mr Jack Allen, deputy leader and chairman respectively of the Ulster Unionist Party, said in Strabane on Saturday that

Despite his optimism Mr Brooke made it clear that Britain would not reconsider the future of the agreement until inter-party talks had produced a new devolved administration in Northern Ireland. There seems no prospect that this latest proposal will deflect the Government in that determination.

• An Ulster Defence Regiment corporal was seriously ill in hospital last night after a car bomb explosion in Letterkenny, near Plumbridge, Co Tyrone, as he drove off from his parents' home on Saturday.

Tomorrow shop stewards from London will meet to decide whether to support calls for a national strike

## Union leader with eye on pay goal



Roger Poole, right, the union negotiator, putting his best foot forward in a soccer match to raise funds for ambulances

By Tim Jones  
Employment Affairs Correspondent

Ambulance union leaders this week face their sternest test in the 19-week-old ambulance dispute as crews throughout the country increase pressure for an all-out strike to force the Government to improve on its 9 per cent basic pay offer over 18 months.

Tomorrow shop stewards from London will meet to decide whether to support calls for a national strike

Somewhat belatedly, shop stewards believe that, with no end to the dispute in sight, the only

way to push the dispute to a resolution is to take indefinite all-out action that will stretch the police and army services. They have indicated, however, that they would leave picket lines to staff ambulances in response to pleas from the public.

On Wednesday, the day before the leaders of the five unions meet to decide strategy, crews in Greater Manchester are planning to hold a 24-hour strike.

Union leaders are hoping for a huge response for their plea for people to stop work for 15 minutes later this month to express support.

### Common Market unity

## Tories set up pro-Europe group

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A Conservative pressure group designed to strengthen the party's commitment to the European Community was launched yesterday as the 32 Conservative MEPs prepared to meet Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street.

The Positive Europe Group, formed as a counterweight to the anti-federalist Bruges Group, is backed by several influential MPs and peers, including two former Cabinet ministers, Lord Jenkins and Mr David Howell.

Its formation came as it was disclosed that the Conservative group in Strasbourg had last month agreed a document calling for the momentum towards European

union to be stepped up. The document was agreed in order to set out the Tory position in the committee of the European Parliament which is looking at development of the community's institutions.

Strasbourg sources yesterday played down its significance and made plain that it had in no way been drawn up to inflame controversy in advance of Wednesday's meeting with the Prime Minister.

MEPs said yesterday they hoped to explore ways of improving contact with the Government in order to avoid the appearance of rifts which damaged the party in last year's European elections.

The document, however, underlines the differences on European union. It says: "Further steps are needed and should be planned immediately and put into practice at the earliest possible date." It also proposes measures to strengthen the role of the European Parliament at the expense of Westminster.

• Sir Anthony Meyer yesterday dispelled the prospect of a by-election in his Croydon North-West constituency after his deselection by the local party association.

Sir Anthony, who challenged Mrs Thatcher for the party leadership last year, vowed to resist the "many calls" for his immediate

resignation and for him to stand as an independent Conservative.

Sir Anthony said: "I am resisting the many calls to put my position to the judgment of the local electorate.

"The reason is that I want to fight this battle from within the Conservative Party and not from without."

"What I am trying to do is to have some influence on Conservative Party policies. You cannot do that from outside."

Sir Anthony, Mrs Thatcher's fiercest and most outspoken critic on the Tory benches, said he did not intend to avail himself of the appeal process.

### Judge's resignation

## MP condemns 'gay smears'

Demand for an inquiry into unsupported allegations of homosexuality among Scottish judges are contributing to "smear with a broad brush and trial by rumour", Mr Brian Wilson, Labour's Scottish Home Affairs spokesman, said yesterday.

Mr Wilson accused Mr Jim Sillars, the SNP MP, of an "uncouth and illiberal campaign run behind a veneer of concern for ill-defined public interest".

There was also an anti-homosexual tone to the way the issue was being reported, he claimed.

Mr Wilson said Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, should issue a statement to clarify issues which arose from an unattributable briefing to journalists last week detailing accusations made against some judges. The background to the resignation of Lord Dervard, just before Christmas, was also given.

However Mr Wilson said: "I am certainly not prepared to join in the clamour for an

inquiry when no evidence has been produced to suggest criminal wrongdoing. Politicians who demand inquiries on the basis of rumour and innuendo are playing a very dangerous game."

He added: "In the absence of evidence, we are witnessing smear with a broad brush and trial by rumour. Nobody deserves that treatment, whether judges or paupers. At the same time sections of the media have taken the opportunity to flaunt prejudices which seem to afflict them considerably more than they do the general public."

It is understood that Lord Dervard will return from a holiday in Cyprus some time this week.

At his hotel in Paphos, Lord Dervard yesterday refused to speak about the matter.

He is apparently spending most of his time out of the hotel.

Bernard Levin, page 12

Buyer: The Times system  
Austria Sch 32; Belgium B Frs 50;  
Denmark Kr 75; Finland 100;  
France 90 cent; Germany DM 14.00;  
Greece Dr 240; Holland Cr 3.50; Irish  
Republic 40p; Italy L 120; Malta  
40c; Morocco Dir 15.00; Norway Kr  
220; Pakistan Rupee 220; Sweden Kr  
14.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.50;  
Tunisia Din 1.20; USA \$2.50.

country-wide survey of changes to see how they are implemented by local government. Mr Colin Lamington, its director, said the work, being carried out in co-operation with the Institute of Economic Affairs, was needed because of the need for more accurate widely distributed estimates of costs and effects of changes.

Local authority support for the introduction of the poll tax and uniform business rate, the National Campaign for the Arts and a report into children's law will be highlighted.

The report, *From A to Z*, looks at average spending on leisure each fortnight was £4.4m. Per head metropolitan London, the top tier, £1.1m; Scotland and Bradford were the lowest, £1.05m a head.

## n pay goal

Judge Pickles' remarks on 'dinosaur' judge

By Frances Gibb and Robin Young

The Lord Chancellor's officials are getting a transcript of remarks made by Judge Pickles, the circuit judge, on Friday when he denounced the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, as a "dinosaur".

An official said yesterday: "I am sure the Lord Chancellor will want to look at remarks the judge is reported as having made." Until that had been done, he added, it was not possible to say if any action would be taken.

Judge Pickles courted controversy again yesterday in an interview with David Frost on TV-am. He said that, if he meets Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice "would probably say, 'Well, you old bastard, you', and we shall probably sit down and have a drink together".

Judge Pickles continued: "I mean basically the man is a good guy. We are both in the same fraternity, you know, and we both have our parts to play and say things but that does not mean there is any personal enmity. Of course not. He's a good chap."

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, may come under pressure from some quarters of the judiciary to take action against Judge Pickles, a thorn in the side of the legal establishment.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, has already publicly criticized the judge for his remarks, saying he had

scandalized the court and brought the Lord Chief Justice into contempt.

On previous occasions when Judge Pickles ran into trouble over outspoken remarks, the Lord Chancellor's Department had preferred the course of least resistance, on the ground that to discipline him would only serve to fuel the controversy.

The judge claimed that Lord Hailes had sent "the most outrageous letters, threatening all kinds of things, but as soon as I came out in the open the thing stopped".

The Lord Chancellor acts as prosecutor, judge and jury, deciding what constitutes misbehaviour and whether a particular judge is guilty of it.

Many believe he should be advised by some kind of judicial panel, possibly with laymen, to whom there would be a right of appeal. A dismissed judge would not necessarily forfeit pension entitlements.

Judge Pickles said yesterday that he could not recall the case of Vivian-Anne Todd, a teenage mother whom he jailed for 28 days for the theft of goods worth £30.

Her son Darryl, aged five months, died two weeks after she came out of prison. In an interview on BBC Radio Leeds the judge said that any suggestion that his separating the mother and baby could have been a factor in the death was "absurd".

TV-am said last night that its telephone switchboard received complaints about the use of the word "bastard" by Judge Pickles and by Mr Frost.

## Boroughs 'not ready' for schools takeover

By David Tyler  
Education Editor

Some schools will lack adequate administrative support because of poor political guidance when the London boroughs take over the responsibilities of the Inner London Education Authority later this year.

One head teacher in Lambeth said: "They will not be ready by April but the heads will see to it that the schools are open and the children will not suffer."

Ministers are anxious not to offend the education officers taking over in the 12 boroughs on April 1 but have been told that some faced "difficult days" because of inadequate administrative support and no clear political decisions.

The Government had originally intended that the London boroughs would be allowed to opt-out of Ilea but two senior Conservative politicians, Mr Norman Tebbit and Mr Michael Heseltine, forced an amendment to the Education Reform Bill scrapping Ilea from April 1990.

Education ministers now believe that was a better solution than the "slow death" Ilea could have suffered under the original plan. They also claim that many of the Labour authorities wanted to run their own education service but recognized that would only happen under a Conservative government.

There is some concern about progress in Lambeth, Southwark and Hackney, where there are administrative and political difficulties. Ministers, however, have been impressed by the management in Tower Hamlets but accept that there is a problem of teacher shortages which they blame on "mismanagement by Ilea".

Boroughs have had regular meetings with Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education and Science, and senior officials to plan the handover with some councils requiring more assistance than others. They are confident, however, that even the slow starters will be running efficiently within three years.

This year the boroughs will inherit spending of £1 billion.

## Teachers' salaries

## Union condemns low pay

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

Graduates who entered teaching six years ago are earning less than their counterparts who went into almost any other job, according to a National Union of Teachers' survey published yesterday.

In a final attempt to win an improvement on the 6 per cent pay offer to teachers, the union has made an emergency submission to the Interim Advisory Committee on teachers' pay which states that "only secretaries, librarians, clerical and manual workers had a lower average salary than teachers".

The union survey says that the teachers receive a salary about 30 per cent below the average for all graduate occupations.

Lord Chilvers, chairman of the advisory committee, has been set a limit of £600 million for this year's settlement - an increase for all class-room staff of 6 per cent. Ministers, however, are coming under mounting pressure from inside their own party to raise this ceiling.

On Saturday, Sir Rhodes Boyson, the MP and former education minister, said that education reforms would fail unless there was a "great improvement" in teacher morale which was "lower than it has been for 50 years".

According to government figures from the *Employment Gazette*, teachers who entered the profession six years ago are now earning an average of



Sir Rhodes: "Need for boost to the morale of teachers."

By Our Education Editor

Most schools in England and Wales are involved in helping the local community, according to a survey published today. Nine out of 10 classes of pupils aged 12 to 13 were involved while two-thirds of those with pupils aged 15 to 16 continued with some kind of social studies.

The survey of 455 secondary schools by Professor Ken Fogelman, of Leicester University, for The Speaker's Commission on Citizenship, says that for the younger children fund-raising was by far the most popular activity.

The findings are being sent to the National Curriculum Council which is now consid-

## Mackay to examine Pickles' remarks on 'dinosaur' judge

## High hemlines herald summer season

DENIZL McNEILANCE

By Liz Smith  
Fashion Editor

The hot-house world of *haute couture* is demonstrating a new line in hard-sell tactics. At the start of the season's shows in Paris, top fashion houses headed by aggressive entrepreneurs and investment bankers are anxious to display a soaring balance sheet with the rising hemline.

A luxurious parade of texture and colour from Christian Lacroix kicked off yesterday's shows, followed last night by the spectacular launch of Lacroix's first fragrance in a dazzling revue led by Sylvie Guillem.

The irreverently named *C'est La Vie* will be available from mid-April. It must prove itself as a money-spinner as M. Bernard Arnault, chairman of Financière Agache, who established the Lacroix fashion house three years ago, is impatient to reap the reward of an investment reported to exceed £20 million.

This week the spotlight is on Lanvin, now owned by Midland Bank and run by M. Leon Bressler, where another ready-to-wear designer Claude Monet makes his debut tomorrow with his first couture collection.

## PORTFOLIO

## Two share prize of £12,000

Two winners shared last week's Portfolio Platinum prize of £12,000.

Mrs Barbara Ward, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, who has been playing Portfolio since it was launched, will share her £6,000 prize with her grandson and spend part of her money on house maintenance and refurbishment. "There is a painting due, but I hope that will leave enough for a few frivolities and a get together with the family."

For Mr Frank Gould, of Glenmore Road, north-west London, the win was a particularly lucky one. "I do not find time to do Portfolio regularly during the week so my opportunity for winning tends to be limited to the weekends," he said. He intends to buy presents for his wife and three children.



Christian Lacroix couture has chosen a body-hugging style for the new season. Stepping into summer (left) with a swinging gold-fringed skirt appended to a painted and jewel-embroidered Lycra catsuit. The ornamented athlete look is continued (right) with a swimsuit-dress in jazzy-patterned Lycra swathed with a full length satin overskirt sweeping the ground.

## Action urged on bone disease

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Thousands of women at risk of hip fractures because of the brittle bone disease osteoporosis could be given protective treatment, according to a report published today.

The number of breaks, however, could be halved if the one-in-four women at highest risk of osteoporosis received the therapy. The report estimates that if the therapy had been prescribed in this way in 1985, the NHS would have saved nearly £3 million.

The office, which receives funding from the drugs industry, said that by 2011, when more than 15,000

women were predicted to suffer hip fractures, the annual cost of the injuries could reach £478 million.

The number of breaks, however, could be halved if the one-in-four women at highest risk of osteoporosis received the therapy. The report estimates that if the therapy had been prescribed in this way in 1985, the NHS would have saved nearly £3 million.

It said the benefits of the therapy far exceeded any known or suspected risks,

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HSA believes that by using this belief, practised in a sympathetic way, as a foundation for our daily lives, while still appreciating the considerable fruits of society's development, we will make a positive contribution which will be of benefit to all and bring forth a much brighter future.

In order to realise our goal of making our belief common to all, we appeal for the support and co-operation of individuals and organisations sympathetic to our views and objectives. In particular, constructive support and opinions from people in positions of responsibility and influence would be warmly welcomed.

*J. Kobayashi*  
PRESIDENT

Please contact: Mr Jun-ichiro Kobayashi  
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Japan

Fax (03) 478 1356  
Telegram and cable: HEARTSPACE,  
Tokyo, Japan

A booklet setting out these ideas more fully will be published shortly.

## Waterloo despatch secured for the nation

## SALE ROOM

John Shaw

The Duke of Wellington's handwritten account of his victory at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 has been bought by the nation after two years of secret negotiations.

The British Library will pay about £350,000 this week for the Iron Duke's tattered account, written on the field of battle. Experts regard it as a bargain as it could have fetched more than £1 million at auction.

The purchase was funded by a £13,000 grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund which, together with the library, has been negotiating with the eighth Duke, who said yesterday he was pleased that the eight-page despatch would remain in Britain.

The Duke inherited the despatch from his ancestor and decided to sell it two years ago to help pay for maintenance at Stratfield Saye, the family's 7,000 acre estate between Basingstoke and Reading.

manuscript saloon of the British Library in Great Russell Street.

The American texan had an unexpected windfall when a Sultanabad carpet, 24ft x 14ft, sold to a private buyer for \$181,500 (£110,367) and established a record for a Turkoman carpet at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday.

It belonged to Mr Roberto Polo, the former multi-millionaire financier who lost a fortune in the stock market crash of October 1987. He had massive tax liabilities and his art collection, estimated at between \$6 million and \$8 million, is to be sold progressively throughout the year by the American Internal Revenue Service.

His multi-coloured Star Kazak rug from the late 18th century, one of only five of its type known, achieved another record - \$286,000 (£173,913). The total sale made \$3,393,720 (£2,063,678) with 83 per cent of the collection sold.

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## Howard looks to 1990s as 'decade of high skills'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Michael Howard will today launch a drive to turn the 1990s into the "skills decade" for Britain in his first keynote speech in his new role as Secretary of State for Employment.

In an interview yesterday with *The Times* Mr Howard spelled out significant new opportunities for women workers in the new decade and held out the prospect of employers returning to retrain workers into their 60s as a fitter population turned its back on the idea of retirement at 65.

Setting out his department's agenda for the 1990s, Mr Howard issued a warning that the development of Eastern European economies will mean that there are many more countries able to make things that do not require high skills and high productivity and that do not produce a significant added value.

Britain will need to become a "high skill, high productivity, high wage economy" but can only hope to do so if the necessary skills are developed in the workforce by a boost to training.

Mr Howard held out the prospect of an advance in career prospects for women, saying that many were doing jobs below their capabilities because it had been the tradition in their families only to send the boys to further education.

He praised the Midland Bank for providing scholarships to enable such women to attend university courses and said that if necessary the Government would consider boosting such schemes in due course, although it was in employers' own interests to get on with them.

Mr Howard said: "The 1990s will represent a tremendous decade of opportunity for women who have been out of the workforce and want to return to work".

Employers should not just concentrate on getting them

### Many women are doing jobs below their capabilities

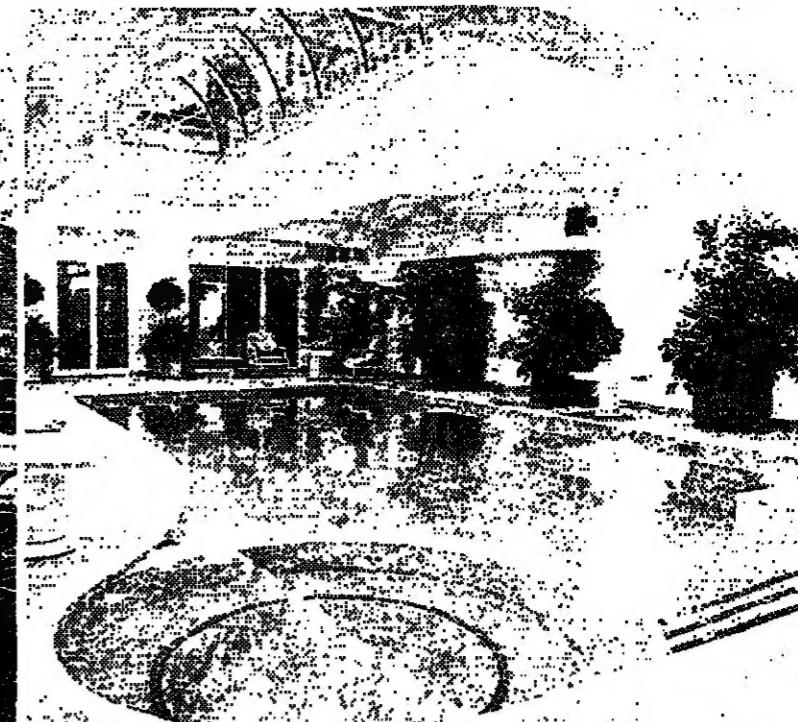
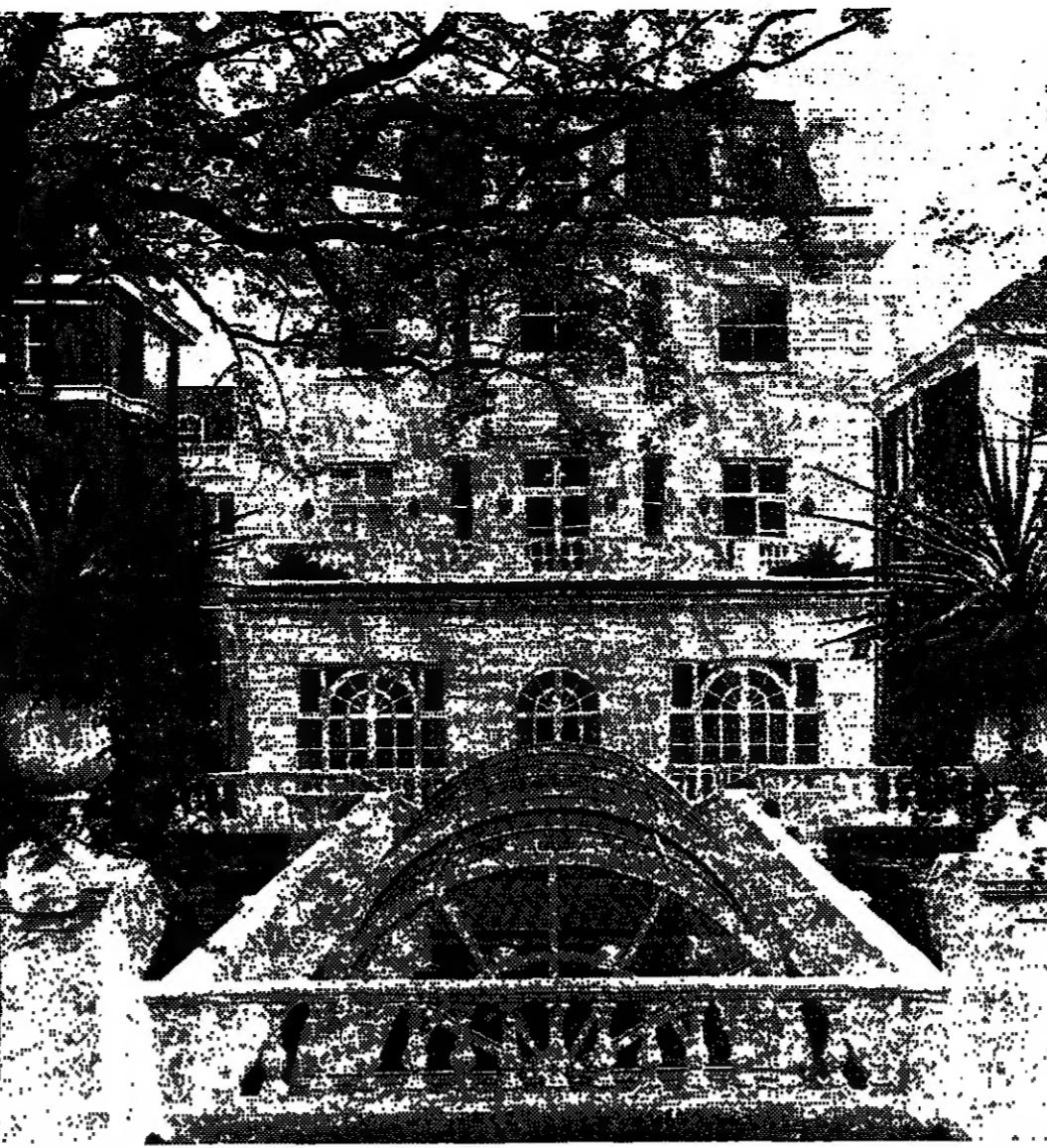
back to work by such means as the provision of creches; they should ensure they were doing the jobs they were really capable of doing and were not stuck as many had been in jobs below their potential.

Employers are to be encouraged to attract women with more flexible hours of work and holidays, increased job-sharing, career breaks and help with child care costs.

On the question of further tax incentives for the provision of creches, Mr Howard was more cautious. "We will be looking at it," he said.

With the prospect of a million fewer people aged 16 to 19 in the workforce by 1993 compared with a decade ago the minister concedes the danger of labour shortages.

## Ambassadorial elegance typifies £12.5m home



The Victorian facade of Number 19, Upper Phillimore Gardens in Kensington, west London, is as grand as you would hope for in a property whose asking price is £12.5 million (Christopher Warman writes). Behind the facade the house and its garden, which runs back some 100 yards, breathes style and opulence. The garden was completely dug out to build an indoor swimming pool complex, above, and then put back around the glass roof. Palatial, aristocratic, ambassadorial — the estate agents, Hobart Stater, use all these descriptions with justification — the house was built in 1859 by Joseph Gordon Davis, who built a number of

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## Extra tax on perk may inflate pay

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

The Government will face a huge inflationary push for pay awards worth £2.5 billion if Mr John Major imposes higher tax rates on company car users in the Budget, it was claimed yesterday.

One of Britain's biggest fleet companies issued a warning that managers forced to abandon their company cars under the pressure of greater tax bills imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would demand typical increases of £8,000 a year in compensation.

Company car users are a prime target as a source of extra tax income with Treasury officials believing that present charges do not reflect the true benefit to the driver.

However, Dial Contracts, which has 100,000 vehicles on contract hire in Britain, said that if the tax rises of 13 per cent over the past two years were further increased it would end the reign of the company car as a benefit and lead to a huge loss in sales for the car industry.

Mr Tony Elliott, Dial's sales and marketing general manager, said that many drivers would opt for a pay rise instead of a company car to

avoid extra taxation.

Company cars account for

half of all new models sold in Britain — more than 1.1 million last year alone.

Dial's warning underlines the Chancellor's dilemma as he compiles his Budget. A move to increase the £350 million annual revenue paid to the Treasury by company car drivers may only result in a pay explosion adding to inflation worries.

The impact on the British manufacturing industry could be just as important, with British manufacturers such as Ford, Vauxhall and Rover dominating the fleet market.

Mr Paul Tosch, managing director of Vauxhall, which manufactures the top-selling Cavalier fleet car, said: "The effects of extra taxation on fleet users could be very great."

Manufacturers said that drivers abandoning the company car and faced with high interest charges would trade down, into the type of smaller engined cars typically made by the Japanese and soon to be manufactured by firms such as Nissan and Toyota in Britain.

## Britain chases car plant

Britain is favourite to capture a £200 million engine plant for General Motors after productivity gains impressed American executives (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

Record profits approaching £200 million at the company's British arm, Vauxhall, plus moves towards radical Japanese-style working techniques this year are thought to be swaying executives in Detroit, who were worried by high wage settlements in Britain.

GM has submissions from Britain and West Germany for the plant, which will manufac-

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**NEXT GENERATION CHEMISTRY**

Risk to humans cannot be completely ruled out, chief vet says

## 'Mad cow' disease could have been avoided

By Thomas Prentiss, Science Correspondent

The cattle disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, could have been prevented if a ban imposed two years ago on feeding to cattle products derived from sheep had been introduced a decade earlier, the Government's chief veterinary officer acknowledged yesterday.

Mr Keith Meldrum, head of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said the risk of the disease being transmitted from cattle to humans could not be completely discounted, but emphasized that it was only a remote possibility.

Today Mr John Gummer, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be in Brussels to demand an end of West German restrictions on British beef imports. He will stress that food experts from all EC member states, including West Germany, are unanimous that BSE cannot be passed to humans through the food chain.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Meldrum suggested that the elimination of the disease might take some years and eventually require tougher control measures.

He said he would not be surprised if research now under way showed that BSE could be transmitted from cattle to their calves, in the same way that the related brain disease, scrapie, can be inherited by sheep.

Mr Meldrum also insisted that British beef was safe, and that the Government's measures were more than adequate to remove what was "probably a zero risk" to consumers.

"I am totally content that what we are doing now is totally sound and is all that we need to do in order to remove any possibility of BSE exposure to man from cattle," he

said. However, he added: "I cannot say there is no risk to man from BSE. It is too early. We have only had this disease in this country for three years, and the incubation period in man in cases of encephalopathies is very long indeed."

Researchers believe that possible links between BSE, scrapie and Creutzfeld-Jacob disease (CJD), which affects about one person in a million each year in Britain, must be thoroughly investigated.

No evidence has been found of a connection between scrapie and CJD, although the sheep disease has been known for about 250 years.

Mr Meldrum said it was "unfortunate" that a risk to cattle from scrapie had not been considered sooner than it was. In 1988, the ministry had banned the feeding of sheep protein to cattle as a preventive measure.

"With hindsight, I wish we had imposed this ban in the mid-1970s. If we had done that we would not have the problem now. Unfortunately no-one made the quantum leap then and thought that there was a potential problem, and that we must avoid the possibility of cattle being exposed from sheep."

Now that the transfer of the disease from sheep to cattle had been shown to occur, experts were looking at "every other single possibility", he said. "If we thought we needed to introduce additional controls to avoid another leap between species, then undoubtedly I would make recommendations to ministers accordingly."

The only such possibility was whether pigs could succumb to brain diseases such as scrapie. They had been fed high levels of meal derived from sheep for many years



Off duty: Mr Meldrum taking a stroll among a neighbour's herd of Angus, Friesian and Hereford cattle near his home in Godalming, Surrey, yesterday.

and there had never been an encephalopathy in pigs. "For that reason we think there is no need to impose a similar ban on pig feeds."

"There are so many unknowns with BSE that research is absolutely crucial and we have got to demonstrate without any doubt that BSE behaves exactly the same way in cattle that it does in sheep and goats. We believe it does; we have now to demonstrate that it does. There is a vast amount of research to do in the years ahead."

Government scientists have begun a study involving 640 cattle to see whether transmission of BSE occurs between cows and their calves. "The definitive answer from that experiment may take seven years. I have an open mind. It would not surprise me to find that maternal transmission did occur, but I would be delighted if it did not," Mr Meldrum said.

"It would be bad news if it did, because it would show that more cattle have been exposed, not from eating meat or bone meal, but from their mothers. We would have to consider then adapting our own control programme. It

would not necessarily be so disastrous to do so because the majority of cattle that are born are slaughtered for human consumption. Not many are kept for breeding purposes."

"Of the calves that have been born so far among the 9,300 confirmed cases of BSE, a significant number will already have been slaughtered."

The rules now are that all affected cattle are destroyed

PETER TREVOR

**Decline in birds blamed on farms**

By Ruth Gledhill

Britain's farmers could be contributing to the rapid decline of some of the most popular bird species because of intensive farming methods, according to a report to be published in March.

Some species have declined by half in under 10 years, according to *Population Trends in British Breeding Birds*.

The census that resulted in the report was commissioned from the British Trust for Ornithology by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1961 because of concern about the effect of farming methods on bird life.

Every year since then, volunteers have visited sites throughout Britain and counted the numbers of birds. They discovered that the corn bunting and linnet have declined by half since 1981 and the skylark by 40 per cent since the late 1970s.

The shift from spring to autumn sowing, with the loss of winter stubble, has affected the mistle thrush and linnet. Herbicides and insecticides are implicated in the decline of the greenfinch and grey partridge.

Mr Chris Mead, of the British Trust for Ornithology, called for an agricultural policy to take account of conservation.

Conservationists will this week decide whether to report Britain to the European Commission over a decision by Shell UK, backed by the Government, to build a construction yard on a part of the Scottish coast designated a site of special scientific interest.

Morich More, an area of sand dunes and salt marsh near Tain, Highland, is the only breeding site on the British mainland of the whimbrel, a rare wading bird.

## Argentine air service resumes

Scheduled air services between Argentina and Britain resumed yesterday when the last Aerolineas Argentinas flight since the Falklands war arrived at Heathrow airport from Buenos Aires.

The Boeing 747 jet, however, made an emergency landing after the captain suspected a tyre problem. The captain said it was "just a precaution".

British Airways and Aerolineas Argentinas will each operate two flights a week between London and Buenos Aires.

## Armed arrests

Armed police halted traffic on the M4, near the Severn Bridge in Avon, yesterday as they arrested two men suspected of alleged drug offences.

## Disaster hero

Mr Arthur Bradbury, aged 43, a purser who was awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal after helping to save 34 lives in the Manchester airport disaster, died last week from cancer.

## Bond winners

The winner of the £100,000 prize in the weekly Premium Bond draw announced on Saturday was the holder of 26PL 931241, who lives in Norwich. The £50,000 prize went to 13CT 856863, from Pethshire, and the £25,000 prize to 9KB 911483, from Essex.

## War crime prosecutions face formidable obstacles

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A formal Cabinet decision to legislate for the prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals, expected at the end of this month, will trigger what lawyers expect to be the biggest, most expensive criminal investigation in legal history.

Government lawyers are bracing themselves to tackle a formidable array of legal obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of alleged war criminals living in Britain.

The investigation, under the aegis of the Home Office, would probably fall to a special police squad, working with lawyers from the Crown Prosecution Service and experts on international law.

They would first prepare evidence against three individuals singled out by the inquiry under Sir Thomas Hetherington QC, former Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr William Chalmers, former Crown Agent for Scotland, who strongly urged prosecution. They would then have to investigate another 75 alleged Nazi collaborators highlighted in the inquiry and trace a further 46 men.

The biggest obstacle to a successful prosecution, therefore, is the likely delay in assembling cases. Members of the investigating team, with interpreters, will have to travel to rural parts of Russia to interview elderly witnesses, who may be reluctant to give evidence or whose memories may be faulty. When lawyers

finally come to weigh up whether or not a case justifies prosecution, it will undoubtedly clear the "public interest" hurdle, given the strength of feeling in the Commons. But there is a real prospect that many cases would be deemed not viable.

The second batch of obstacles are procedural. To overcome these, the Hetherington-Chalmers report recommended some changes to the normal rules of evidence and procedure because of the exceptional circumstances of bringing prosecutions so long after the event.

Such changes, attacked by Conservative MP Mr Ivor Stanbrook as "prerequisites for a rigged trial", would include:

• Use of the procedure now applied to serious fraud cases, where committal proceedings

are effectively cancelled and cases go direct to full trial. That would obviate the need for witnesses to attend two hearings.

• Admittance of documentary evidence, without the need for witnesses to attend.

• The taking of evidence from abroad by live video link.

• A special provision that archive material would be admissible as evidence.

Finally, if the cases get as far as the courts, there are likely to be lengthy arguments between historians about what happened where, and about the identity of defendants.

More fundamentally, defendants' lawyers may seek to argue the injustice of prosecutions so long after the event; and, in particular, challenge the constitutionality of prosecutions on the ground that the law has been changed retrospectively, criminalising a previously lawful act.

In the meantime, the Government has its own Parliamentary hurdles to cross, in getting legislation through the Lords, where the general feeling was against prosecution. If successful, though, the law could be on the statute book by October.

Lawyers are split on this issue: those who argue that the change in the law is not unconstitutional say it is only allowing prosecution for a crime that was a violation of laws and conventions at the time they were committed and not retrospectively criminalising a previously lawful act.

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Noneetheless, it may be more in tune with changing times than they are. We have it on the authority of the Prime Minister that it is time once again to address moral issues.

The public service needs a morality, too, if only to stop the bureaucrats (or the private contractors appointed to replace them) feathering their nests.

However, Professor Hood ends by making an outrageous suggestion, that the source of a new or revived morality of public service might be the universities.

Academics have a lot to do — such as ceasing to whore after consultancies and research grants and weighing their publications by the shelf-full in order to impress grant-givers — before they can convincingly offer ethical messages to others.

Professor Hood could, in the language of the thought-police who have been out and about in Whitehall in recent days, be accused of antagonism towards the private sector in believing that pri-

## Firms warned of relocation problems

By Tim Jones  
Employment Affairs Correspondent

British firms are warned today that they must offer practical help to counter resistance by working wives to companies which want to relocate their husbands' jobs.

Nearly one in ten offer a formal "spouse employment assistance" package, written into their relocation policy. Of these, three out of ten give financial compensation, and seven out of ten give practical assistance in the form of career counselling, CV preparation and job search assistance in the new location.

The problem, the CBI says, is likely to get bigger with the ever-increasing number of married women working. Husbands, too, can be equally hostile

when the wife's employer wants to move her. Firms, the survey shows, are increasingly aware of the need to develop policies which deal with the dilemma facing the working spouse, to secure the mobility of their workforce.

"In addition, the spouse or partner may be losing financial independence, which adds to the stress of relocating."

She said: "If the couple decide the spouse should remain in the old location while the employee moves to the new area with long-distance commuting at week-ends, this may jeopardise the relationship, leading to stress, anxiety and even divorce. It is also likely to affect the employee's performance at work."

## Whitehall Brief

### Restoring the ideal of public service

The inauguration the other day of a new professor of public administration at such a prestigious place of higher learning as the London School of Economics might, in other cultures or at other times, be an occasion for the grandees of public service to rub shoulders with the specialist academics who make a study of them.

But not in Britain in 1990. Permanent secretaries were thin on the ground at Professor Christopher Hood's inaugural lecture, *Beyond the Public Bureaucracy State?*, although they might have learned something from his look to the shape of public administration in the 1990s.

They were not there because, in Whitehall these days, reflection is something considered either dangerous or naive because it distracts from the macho managerial task in hand.

Also, sustained thinking about the shape and purpose of public bureaucracies has been privatized by being handed over to Coopers and Lybrand, Peat Marwick and

their ilk, whose highly-paid consultants produce reports that never see the light of public inspection.

It is well Professor Hood did not attract the permanent secretaries; he hardly set them a reassuring table. Among the intellectual meat he set his audience chewing on waste the following:

• Much of what passes as new management in Whitehall and elsewhere in the public sector is vacuous or based on such crude models of human (and civil servant behaviour) as to be positively misleading.

To put it another way, the 1990s will show whether we can run a civil service on the basis of genuflexion and financial incentives for performance, or whether the older virtues of independence, character and expertise will come back into fashion.

• As privatization (as in the Property Services Agency) proceeds, is there not a danger of "increasing self-servicing by senior public managers"? An example: the Student Loan Company is

being set up by the Government self evidently in order to privatize it at the earliest opportunity.

What kind of people will want to work there? Answer:

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**Ingres**

# 'Organized shooting of peaceful people'

The Times was given an eyewitness account yesterday of the entry of Soviet troops into Baku by a Soviet correspondent upset by the way his dispatches were edited by his newspaper.

**Andrei Krasny**, a staff correspondent for Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Communist Youth League paper, filed to Moscow at the weekend, and a colleague at the newspaper contacted The Times and the Daily Telegraph, saying parts had been adjudged too controversial to publish. Krasny, however, authorized his colleague to hand them to The Times for publication. Krasny, believed to be an ethnic Russian, is due to be replaced in Baku tomorrow, having finished his tour of duty.

I was woken up in the morning by the crash of caterpillar tracks. I looked out of the window. In the square just past the government building, a column of tanks was approaching.

In the square the night before and in all the streets leading into the city, literally at a command, firing began. Units of the Interior Ministry troops, formerly blockaded in railway stations and at the airport, were breaking through into the city.

Tanks and armoured personnel-carriers were crushing lorries and buses which had been used to block the roads. Crowds of people in the streets were screaming and shouting their anger.

Stones rained down from the crowd on to the soldiers. In reply came the sound of automatic gunfire. Exact casualty figures are not known but they run into hundreds. Nine soldiers were killed and 35 wounded.

Despite the opposition of the population, the troops pushed on into the city.

In the morning helicopters dropped leaflets. The military commander of Baku declared in them that a state of emergency now prevailed in the city.

Any activity by people from unofficial organizations was prohibited. The military reserved the right to search anyone, to halt and search

cars. They are making extensive use of this right now.

I saw cars shot up in the streets and avenues. They were splashed with blood. Opposite the Salyanovsky barracks, seven bodies were lying on a small hill, their faces mutilated beyond recognition. Evidently a military vehicle had run them over. Under the wheels of a flattened truck lay another body.

The soldiers surging out of the formerly blockaded barracks crushed both trucks and people.

Mourning flags were flying on the streets. Three days of mourning had been declared in the city. A mass meeting in front of the party headquarters is going on.

Slogans are held up: "The Soviet Army is a fascist army"; "Down with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union".

Before my eyes a column of parachutists — I could make out their light blue flashes — is trying to break through into the Central Committee building.

But the streets are jammed with thousands of people and, even firing into the air, the parachutists are unable to get through.

Without doubt, another attempt will be made to clear the crowds from the party headquarters before midnight, the curfew time. This could lead to more casualties. Above the



King of steel: Soviet troops, who smashed down barricades to recapture Baku from nationalists, defending the Central Committee headquarters yesterday.

issued an open appeal to the soldiers and officers. It said: "Brothers! Don't jump to conclusions, don't think you know the whole story ... in a critical moment any provocation is possible. Think before you issue an order. Don't fire on the people! Remember that the sons of the nation fought selflessly with your fathers against fascism, defending Russian villages, humble Ukrainian homes, Belarusian woodlands. Together with many of you, we veterans shared a crust of bread in Afghanistan, each shielding the other from bullets."

"We are addressing you at a difficult moment, when the patience of the people is exhausted. For two years now the rights to our native land have been threatened by Armenian extremists. All the time there have just been promises, which delayed a resolution of the issue.

"Azerbaijan is tired of injustice, of proving the rightness of its cause. It is not Azerbaijan that began this dirty business. It is not our nation which stirred up emotions, and responsibility should not be laid on our shoulders for the deaths and misery on both sides. Brothers! Don't jump to conclusions, don't think you know the whole story ... in a critical moment any provocation is possible. Think before you issue an order. Don't fire on the people! Remember that the sons of the nation fought selflessly with your fathers against fascism, defending Russian villages, humble Ukrainian homes, Belarusian woodlands. Together with many of you, we veterans shared a crust of bread in Afghanistan, each shielding the other from bullets."

"Today we, your brothers, say again: Don't shoot at the people. Show self-control and sense!"

• British view: Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, made it clear yesterday that the British Government understood Moscow's decision to use force in Azerbaijan (Andrew McEwan writes).

• "It is, of course, the responsibility of any government to maintain order and protect its citizens," it said. "The effort to establish order should not, however, become a cloak for the abridgement of the exercise of political rights."

US officials have voiced concern about the bloody battles between the Christians Armenians and the Muslim Azerbaijanis in the southern Caucasus.

However, they appear more bothered by accelerating calls for independence from Lithuania and other Baltic states in the Soviet Union and Mr Gorbachov's future.

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"We start from a principle that restoration of law and order in a desperate situation of communal conflict is necessary and reasonable," he said on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*. He added that Britain would urge Moscow to respect human rights agreements while restoring order.

Mr Waldegrave arrived in Moscow yesterday for a five-day visit and will meet Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, tomorrow.

He was asked if he thought the Soviet Union might be disintegrating. "I would have thought not," he replied, describing the situation in Azerbaijan as one of "desperate inter-communal violence ... which should be capable of solutions". He also discouraged speculation that there might be serious implications for the West if some Soviet republics broke away.

Mr Waldegrave is to hold talks with three deputy foreign ministers, Mr Yuli Vorontsov and Mr Viktor Karpov, both arms control experts, and Mr Anatoly Adamishin, who deals with human rights. He will also meet Jewish refugees and Ukrainian religious leaders.

## Debate on role of military

### Kremlin 'split' hampers Army

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Poor training, disagreement over the role of the Soviet Army in suppressing internal disturbances, and fears over deploying too many Interior Ministry troops to Azerbaijan all played a part in the Kremlin's initial failure to quell the ethnic rioting, according to Western experts.

Only last Tuesday General Mikhail Moiseyev, the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, told his Nato counterparts at a seminar in Vienna that the Army was only being used in Azerbaijan to guard key installations such as power stations. The suppression of the rioters was left to the MVD (Interior Ministry) troops and the KGB.

Yet by Friday it was clear that all three elements of the Soviet security forces, the MVD, the KGB and the Army, were involved in putting down the disturbances. The decision was inevitable because it became clear that the MVD and KGB were incapable of doing the job on their own.

It appears that the West may have overestimated both

the numbers and the capabilities of the MVD.

Official Western figures put the total of MVD troops in the Soviet Union at about 340,000 — 30 divisions equipped with tanks and armoured fighting vehicles.

The MVD troops, for example, are directly responsible to Colonel-General Yuri Shatalin, a highly experienced commander who fought in Afghanistan. He is reported to be in Azerbaijan at the centre of the command and control structure and is responsible to the Interior Minister.

Two years ago General Shatalin said the number of MVD troops should be increased to 67,000 but even that figure would not be sufficient to deal with the present problems.

General Moiseyev has said he does not believe that the Army should be used for internal suppression, but his view is not shared by General Dmitri Yazov, the Soviet Defence Minister, who has stated that the Army cannot be excluded from such duties.

The MVD troops, KGB special units and the Army

detachments, many of them with little or no training in anti-riot operations, are under the overall command in Azerbaijan of the military district commander, but each different element has its own chain of command.

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## Iran steps up appeals for Moscow to end violence

Tehran (AP) — Iran stepped up its appeals in Moscow at the weekend to halt violence against Muslim Azerbaijanis and showed concern that fighting between Soviet troops and residents of Azerbaijan could have repercussions in Iran.

The appeals came as hundreds of Soviet Muslims in the border towns of Astarabad and Lenkoran crossed into the Iranian town of Astara for the third day, Ima, the official news agency, reported yesterday. As new groups, including many children, women and elderly people, entered the north-western border town, a Soviet military helicopter began circling near the border river inside Soviet territory, Iran said from Astara.

The disturbances in the Soviet republics have forced the authorities to give more attention to anti-riot training. Last year MVD Spetsnaz (special forces) units were set up, consisting mainly of regulars from airborne forces and Afghan veterans. It is probable that some of these units are deployed in Azerbaijan.

There are about 230,000 KGB troops, but only some have received anti-riot training. The Army has no training in internal suppression.

Represents the aspirations of the Muslim people of Azerbaijan and the use of violence would have difficult consequences for the Soviet Union, Mr Mahdi Karimi, the Speaker, told the Iranian Parliament yesterday.

• ANKARA: Turkey took care at the weekend not to be drawn into the Caucasus crisis and endorsed a booming trade with Moscow, although public anger mounted against the Soviet intervention in Azerbaijan and Western sympathy since January II.

Two Soviet air force helicopters overflew the city after the people took over and opened fire on the demonstrators, who had gathered in internal suppression.

The Soviet message followed the declaration of independence by the strategically situated small autonomous republic of Nakhichevan, which has borders with Turkey and Iran, and its call for support from both countries.

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• KIEV (AP) — Tens of thousands of Ukrainians joined hands yesterday in a joyous commemoration of ethnic unity marking the brief existence of a united, independent Ukraine over 70 years ago.

Organizers of the human chain, the leaders of the popular movement Rukh, said it stretched from the western Ukrainian capital of Kiev to the western Ukrainian city of Lvov and involved about 100,000 people.

That could not be confirmed, but in Kiev, block after block of the city centre was lined with smiling Ukrainians holding hands and waving yellow-and-blue national flags. Many greeted each other with "Long live the Ukraine," and raised three fingers in imitation of the republic's three-pronged crest.

There was no effort to make the chain stretch to the republic's eastern, more Russified part. The chain appeared to be Rukh's most successful show of strength.

In Kiev, the crowd included children and old people, as well as representatives of a wide range of groups. Banners proclaiming "For a United, Independent Ukraine," and "The Ukraine Hasn't Died Yet" flew alongside hundreds of Ukrainian flags.

Rukh officials say one of their main tactics is to teach people that the Ukraine has a

legitimate history of sovereignty. It organized the chain because "we felt the hunger for unity," said Mr Vladimir Yevorosky, one of the movement's leaders. "We needed to feel we are a people, we are a nation united against the problems of Chernobyl, economic problems, ecological problems and the party apparatus."

Rukh members said the event also was meant to

Rome — The Pope will visit Czechoslovakia in late April, according to an official Vatican announcement at the weekend. It will be the first time the Pope has visited Eastern Europe since the dramatic political changes (Paul Bompard writes).

cultivate support for greater Ukrainian sovereignty, or even independence.

On January 22, 1918, amidst the shifting boundaries that followed the collapse of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, the Ukraine's Central Council declared a newly united and independent Western and Eastern Ukraine. It lasted only a few weeks before it succumbed to Bolshevik troops.

## US asks for show of Soviet restraint

From Susan Ellicott Washington

The United States hardened its official stance at the weekend towards the use of violence by Soviet troops to quell ethnic unrest in Azerbaijan, but stopped short of openly criticizing the move.

"We regret the already heavy loss of life and call upon all involved to act with restraint in the use of force and to show respect for the rule of law and the rights of the individuals involved," a White House spokesman said on Saturday. "The United States is monitoring the complicated and dangerous situation in Azerbaijan carefully and with concern."

The White House early last week openly endorsed the deployment of Soviet troops by President Gorbachov. So far, there are no public signs that the Soviet Army attack has strained relations between Mr Gorbachov and the Bush Administration, although the latest White House statement was cautionary in tone.

"It is, of course, the responsibility of any government to maintain order and protect its citizens," it said. "The effort to establish order should not, however, become a cloak for the abridgement of the exercise of political rights."

US officials have voiced concern about the bloody battles between the Christians Armenians and the Muslim Azerbaijanis in the southern Caucasus.

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Mr Waldegrave added that Britain would urge Moscow to respect human rights agreements while restoring order.

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## Exiled princess declares plans to return to Romania

From Christopher Walker  
Bucharest

The Romanian monarchy, forced into exile by the Communists, took a graceful but cautious step back towards public life yesterday when Princess Margarita, eldest of the five daughters of King Michael, announced plans to return to the country.

## US asks for show of Soviet restraint

From Susan Elliott  
Washington

The United States has urged the Soviet Union to show restraint and to allow the use of force by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, but stopped short of explicitly endorsing the move.

We regard the actions of the Afghan forces as legitimate and appropriate to defend the use of force in respect of the people and the rights of individuals involved in White House spokesman John Shafroth. The US is committed to monitoring the situation in Afghanistan and with concern.

The White House called for a peaceful end to the conflict between the Soviet Union and the Afghan government.

There are no public statements from the Soviet Army that have strained relations between the two countries and the US administration, although latest White House statements are confidential in tone.

There is no guarantee of any government intervention or general statement of support.

But the US has been

criticized for its

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Afghanistan.

## Krenz loses membership card amid big purge

From Anne McElvoy, East Berlin

Herr Egon Krenz, the former leader of the East German communist party, has been stripped of his membership in the beleaguered party's single biggest purge to date.

At a crisis sitting lasting 18 hours to rescue the party from collapse, an arbitration committee decided to expel Herr Krenz and 13 other former leading functionaries. Herr Erich Honecker, Herr Krenz's predecessor as leader, was expelled in December.

No reason was given for the decision apart from a brief statement from the party's ruling executive which said: "Every decision was conscientiously examined."

Herr Krenz, who was ousted from his post as leader last month after widespread popular protest, told *The Times* yesterday that he was "shocked and bitter" at the decision which he believed to be "undemocratic".

"I am deeply disappointed that my own party should deal with someone in this way who was the architect of reform," he said at his government-owned home in the suburbs of Pankow. "With the party in its current state I suppose one should be surprised at nothing but I admit that I am shocked."

He was summoned to the party headquarters late on Saturday afternoon and kept waiting there until the early hours of yesterday morning when he was called before the committee and informed of the decision. "I tried to defend myself but this was not accepted. The decision had already been made," he said.

Herr Krenz denied that his expulsion was connected to corruption or abuse of office, charges on which many of his former Politburo colleagues have been arrested. He also said he would protest against the ruling."

Herr Günter Schabowski, the East Berlin party chief, and Herr Kurt Hager, the former Minister for Ideology, have also had their membership terminated. All were Politburo members under

Herr Honecker but plotted together in October to have him removed and replaced by Herr Krenz.

The purge is a sign of the party's desperation to rid itself of the legacy of the old leadership and the half-hearted reforms which followed and comes after criticism from within its own ranks that it was failing to act quickly enough to renew itself before the May elections.

The meeting also decided to drop the old name of Socialist Unity Party and will go into the election campaign under the new name, Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS). The old symbol of a handshake, signifying the forced merger with the Social Democrats in 1949, will also disappear.

Herr Gregor Gysi, the leader, refused to give a reason for the expulsions but admitted that they had been "controversial". "We were called on to take more radical action," he said. He also said opposition groups should be allowed to take a more active part in governing the country until the elections and admitted that there was substantial opposition within the party to reforms.

The departure of Herr Krenz, who was responsible for security in Herr Honecker's Politburo, is also intended to distance the new party from the state security apparatus.

• BONN: Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, wants to set up a joint government committee with the East German Government provided the elections on May 6 are free and properly conducted, he said at the weekend (Ian Murray writes).

The aim would be to have permanent consultations on political co-ordination.

The offer takes even further the West German Government's plans for setting up structures aimed at leading to reunification – plans which the latest Infas-Institute poll show have 62 per cent support from the public and which have given Chancellor Kohl a popularity boost.

## Serbian-Slovene rancour augurs party break-up

From Dessa Trivisan and John Holland, Belgrade

Serbian and Slovene delegates at an extraordinary meeting of the Yugoslav League of Communists continued a noisy and acrimonious debate yesterday over party reforms which could result in a split.

The 150-member Slovene delegation met in closed conference yesterday evening, with younger members pressing for an immediate walkout which would surely destroy the fiction of Yugoslav party unity promoted by the Serbs.

Recognition of that was reflected in public opinion polls conducted before the congress, with 80 per cent of those polled saying the national party was incapable of pulling the country out of its economic and political crisis.

Mr Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian President, and Mr Milan Kucan, the Slovene party leader, clashed yesterday in the conference hall, while Mr Zivoja Pregi, the federal Deputy Prime Minister, was telling reporters next door that the Government of Mr Ante Markovic, the Prime Minister, would proceed with reforms regardless of the outcome of the congress.

"The Government won't have it that quarrels in an organization which only represents 10 per cent of the population should set policy," he said.

A government commission is to convene on January 25 to draft a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would empower the Government to implement its package of far-reaching economic reforms.

The Belgrade daily *Borba* wrote yesterday that "the greatest value of this congress is that the party, which has created the system to suit itself and which had landed the country in its deepest crisis ever, can never be the same again".

Mr Milosevic, who began an economic blockade of Slovenia in December in retaliation for the republic's refusal to allow a demonstration in its capital, Ljubljana, accused Slovenia of trying to "dissolve the party into six autonomous organiza-

THE CHANGING FACE OF COMMUNISM

## Mongolian protest demands sweeping reforms

Ulan Bator (Reuter) — Thousands of Mongolians defied a government ban on demonstrations yesterday and massed in a central Ulan Bator square to demand human rights, freedom and sweeping political changes.

About 7,000 protesters, braving extreme cold, crowded around a rostrum in the centre of Sukhbaatar Square to cheer leaders of an opposition group as they made anti-government speeches.

"The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are responsible for the terrible state of affairs," the leader of the dissident group declared.

Isolated Mongolia, wedged between China and the Soviet Union, is three times the size of France but with little more than two million people. After the Soviet Union, it was the first nation to declare itself a communist state.

Western diplomats in Ulan Bator said that the Democratic Union was the biggest challenge to Mongolia's leadership in recent history.

Last Sunday, about 5,000 people participated in Mongolia's biggest demonstration in recent history.

The fledgeling democracy movement was born only about one month ago, encouraged by the crumbling of communism in Eastern Europe. Its first official meeting was on December 10, according to one diplomat.



Voice of dissent: A leader of the Mongolian Democratic Union addressing a 7,000-strong rally in Ulan Bator yesterday which called for the end of Communist Party privileges. Last week, the Government banned such unauthorized demonstrations.

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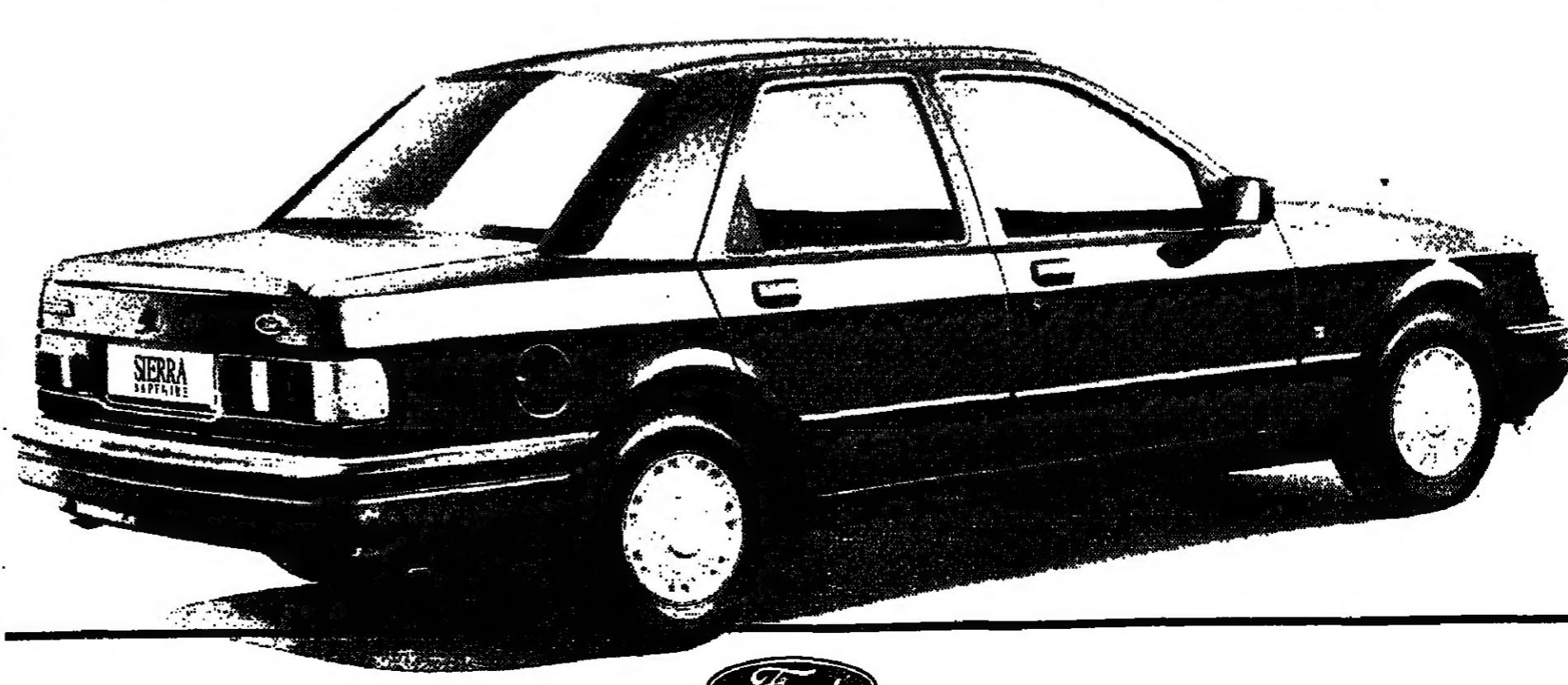
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36 Monthly Payments of	£253.59	£281.07	£294.54	£324.92
Charge for Credit	£1749.24	£1938.52	£2031.44	£2241.12
Total Credit Price	£10974.24	£12163.52	£12746.44	£14061.12
<b>8.9% (17.0% APR)</b>				
Initial Payment (Minimum 20%)	£1845.00	£2045.00	£2143.00	£2364.00
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PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, ASSESSES THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MAYOR MARION BARRY'S FALL FROM GRACE

# Shaken Washington looks for a new beginning

One in six Washingtonians will be working today for a new boss.

For 11 years Mayor Marion Barry has dispensed bread, circuses and other, more modern, forms of patronage to the mainly black population of the nation's capital. Now, following his arrest on drug charges last week, he must concentrate instead on staying out of jail.

The jobs within Washington's bloated welfare economy will be little changed by the unprecedented temporary power transfer from Mayor Barry, a charismatic 53-year-old former civil rights leader, to Miss Carol Thompson, a cautious 38-year-old female civil servant. But city politics — and also Washington's "other politics" at the White House and Capitol Hill — have been shaken badly.

It is more than three days since Mayor Barry was filmed by FBI cameras smoking "crack" with a police-informant girlfriend in the city's expensive Vista hotel. But the full impact of the unprecedented "sting" operation against one of America's most prominent black leaders is still being assessed.

The saga of a flawed hero brought low by sex and drugs has enjoyed a predictably wide retelling throughout the US. But in Washington it is not only a local story. Its subject matter has roused all the latent insecurities of a municipality which is one of the most famous in the world but only since 1974 has been allowed to rule itself.

The US capital has for 16 years been an uncomfortably shared bed. It is home to one political

culture that is barely teenaged and another that is one of history's most mature and sophisticated.

It has been an ill-matched marriage. The local District of Columbia government is a one-party fiefdom — more Democratic than any county in America. The US federal Government, with its elaborate checks and balances, does not trust the politicians of DC but often prefers ignoring them to risking a racial conflict.

The result over the years has been the piles of bottles, needles and decaying brick which today beset the land around Washington's marble monuments and

## ● Piles of bottles, needles and decaying brick beset the land around the capital's marble monuments

halls. The streets radiating from the Capitol — originally put under federal control precisely in order to eliminate the mob rule of contemporary London and Paris — are now free-fire zones for drug traders and home to the fastest-moving murder statistics in the country.

The fashionable ambition for the 1990s, fanned by the rhetoric of the Rev Jesse Jackson, is for Washington DC to have not merely "home rule" but the status of a full state of the union. But that seems an increasingly distant wish.

Once before in its history the

District of Columbia escaped direct congressional rule only to allow the follies of an elected tycoon to force it back into the fold. Many now fear that Mayor Barry's corruption may have the same effect as "Boss" Shepherd's in 1870s.

Much depends on how Mayor Barry plays his hand over the coming weeks. If he were quickly to resign, the air would be clear for a competition to succeed him in November. His close aides fear, however, that success could then too quickly go to the DC Council chairman, Mr David Clarke, who is white.

If, as seems more likely, Mayor Barry decides to hold on, those wanting to inherit his substantial political mantle will face the acute difficulty of opposing their mentor without rubbing his nose in the rising pile of his dirt. Despite this latest revelation — which comes on top of financial corruption by senior staff, decaying city services and earlier drug allegations — the Mayor still has a substantial street following.

Groups of black youths around his pink-and-white suburban home in south-east Washington were arguing yesterday about whether it was worse for the city's top anti-drugs campaigner to be caught smoking "crack" or for the FBI to have lured him to a sex-and-drugs honeytrap. "I am upset about the drugs," said one church-worker, "but I am mad angry about the set-up. I would vote for him again." That was a common view on radio talk shows too.

Only a new administration —

with a mission and mandate for reform — stands a real chance of getting the resources and the national support to deal with Washington's ubiquitous crises.

But while most political commentators are writing off the Mayor and hoping for a better tomorrow, there is still a slim chance that he could stay in November's electoral race. The

times which left the black popu-

list cause in urgent need of a saviour, Mr Jackson would risk the taint of cowardice if he held

were impressed. Many observers thought he must have cooked up some extraordinary deal with the prosecution.

For only 16 hours earlier, according to the published affidavits which everyone had read, he had taken a very different starring role. He had been rounding off a day of political action with a visit to the silvery-walled seventh-floor corridor of the Vista Hotel, only a few minutes away from his office. There he had arranged to meet Miss Rasheeda Moore, a black model and old friend.

On his arrival she, in turn, had introduced him to another

Washington DC into custody. Mr Barry, the Mississippi farm-worker's son, chemistry graduate, student civil rights leader, Mayor and sometime vice-presidential hopeful, had fallen a stupid victim to two of Washington's most crass illusions, the invulnerability of the political office-holder and the invincibility of the cocaine-user.

He had made himself political dead meat, certainly according to the majority view in the mainly white Washington of newspaper columnists and television pundits.

It was argued at the weekend that if the Mayor were to plead that he had been "entrapped" (that is, lured into a crime he would not otherwise have committed), the prosecution would then be allowed to call even more politically damaging evidence to show that he was an habitual user of "crack".

One of his favourite chants to DC schoolchildren, recorded as recently as last November, was: "If it's to be, it's up to me, keep myself drug-free! Keep myself drug-free!"

Out in the streets, the young blacks of Washington also criticize their Mayor's hypocrisy. But their overall verdict is more equivocal. Pride and political insecurity bring the wish that, somehow, he may have the last laugh on his police pursuers.

By the lift on the seventh floor of the Vista Hotel there stands a Hilton holiday advertisement offering "Bright ideas for great escapes".

Some of Mayor Barry's men still hope he may have one.

# Plea for Britain to speed Hong Kong reform pace

From Jonathan Brande, Hong Kong, and Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

Dame Lydia Dunn, the senior member of the Hong Kong Executive Council, is to urge Mrs Thatcher tomorrow to introduce faster democracy even if it means a serious dispute with China.

She is expected to tell the Prime Minister that the colony accepts that any unilateral moves made by Britain could anger China. "If we in Hong Kong are ready to take that risk, then you in Britain should be prepared to give us the democracy we want," a Hong Kong legislative source said yesterday.

Her visit to Britain was hurriedly arranged and is seen as a final attempt by Hong Kong's legislators to influence British policy before an announcement is made on steps towards democracy.

It was prompted by last week's visit to Hong Kong by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary. Although he met less opposition than expected, Hong Kong's legislators were concerned that he might concede too much to China. He made it clear that he was holding back an announcement on the number of mem-

bers of the Legislative Council to be directly elected in the 1991 and 1995 elections while seeking an understanding with the Chinese. He said "the main prize" would be a system which would survive the transition to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 without being changed much.

This message, the main theme of his visit, was seen by some legislators as a new way of expressing the former Foreign Office policy of "convergence" with China. The Office of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils (Omeco) urged Mr Hurd to make his decision independently from China.

It pressed its own proposals under which half the Legislative Council seats would be directly elected by 1997. China has not yet taken a final decision on the post-1997 arrangements but wants a much slower pace.

Dame Lydia's visit was agreed by Omeco after talks with Mr Hurd, who said he hoped to make an announcement on democracy "within weeks". She will be joined in London today by Mr Allen

Lee, her counterpart in the Legislative Council.

In Hong Kong, there was angry reaction yesterday to a Chinese-imposed timetable for democratic development which activists said ignored both British and local views on how the territory should be governed after it reverts to Chinese control.

Hong Kong drafters of the Basic Law, the post-1997 mini-constitution, were jolted and greeted with cries of "shame" this weekend as they returned from Canton where the timetable was drawn up.

Mr Yeung Sum, liberal spokesman of the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Democratic Government, said he was disappointed in the outcome which allows just 30 per cent of the 60-member legislature to be directly elected in 1997, and which limits to 15 per cent the number of legislators holding foreign passports or with the right of abode in a foreign country.

Mr Yeung said: "The model cannot reflect the wishes of people in Hong Kong. Hong Kong people understand that,

without democracy, the protection of human rights will be very difficult."

Chinese delegates say the model may still be altered before the Basic Law is published in the spring, but Hong Kong activists believe only pressure from Britain will bring about any change.

In a separate development, Britain, Hong Kong and the United States will attempt tomorrow and on Wednesday to resolve a dispute over the Vietnamese boat people. A meeting of the Steering Committee of the 18-nation Conference on Indochina Refugees has been rearranged after a delay of six days.

Washington, which opposes Britain's policy of repatriating boat people against their will, is understood to have suggested a compromise. It would withdraw its objections if Britain delayed the programme for a year.

Whitehall sources said Britain's aim at the talks would be to maintain the deterrent. A long delay could undermine it and encourage more boat people to set sail in March, when conditions improve.

# Rubbish mounts in Athens streets



An Athenian priest squeezing past piles of rubbish that have been left on the streets by a 13-day strike of municipal workers. There are an estimated 80,000 tonnes of litter in the Greek capital and the stoppage is expected to enter its third week.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Troops kill 20 in Kashmir protest

Srinagar (Reuter) — At least 20 people were killed and scores injured yesterday after Indian troops were ordered to shoot on sight to enforce a curfew in Kashmir, police said.

Thousands of demonstrators thronged Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, shouting pro-independence slogans and reciting Koran verses, defying a curfew imposed since December, witnesses said. They were met by steel-helmeted troops, some in armoured personnel carriers, firing guns and tear gas. Police said troops in some quarters of the city had come under fire from militants among the protesters. Officials said it was the worst outbreak of violence in India's only Muslim-majority state.

### Quest to oust Aoun

Beirut — President Hrawi of Lebanon travelled to Damascus with top political and military aides yesterday to ask for Syrian help to evict General Michel Aoun, the rebel Christian leader, from the presidential palace in east Beirut. There was no official communiqué after the first round of talks with President Assad of Syria, but reliable political sources said military means to oust the general were discussed. The visit underlined the Syrian-backed Government's impatience over General Aoun's opposition to an Arab League-sponsored peace plan for Lebanon.

### Shuttle lands safely

Washington — The US space shuttle Columbia landed safely in darkness early on Saturday morning after a record 11-day rescue mission (Susan Elicott writes). During their trip, the five astronauts travelled 4.5 million miles while orbiting the world and retrieved an 11-tonne satellite the size of a bus that had been drifting gradually towards Earth.

### Island violence grows

Kieta, Bougainville Island — Four villagers were beaten up publicly by security forces yesterday as the Papua New Guinea Government continued to attempt to suppress rebels opposed to the reopening of one of the world's biggest copper mines (Robert Cockburn writes). Australia pledged \$A12 million (£6 million) in military aid at the weekend to support Port Moresby and threatened to mobilize its own military to evacuate an estimated 1,000 Australians.

### Stanwyck dies at 82

Los Angeles (Reuter) — Barbara Stanwyck, aged 82, the film actress who won acclaim playing hardened, selfish women in roles that gained her four Oscar nominations, died of a heart attack on Saturday, a hospital spokeswoman said. The star of *Double Indemnity*, *Stella Dallas*, *Sorry, Wrong Number* and *Ball of Fire* was honoured with a special Academy Award in 1982 for lifetime achievement. Stanwyck appeared in 83 films.

*Obituary, page 14*

### ANC gears up for talks with Pretoria

From Jan Raath, Lusaka

The vaulted ceilings of the Holy Cross Anglican Cathedral in the luxuriant eastern suburbs of Lusaka, flushed with the summer rains, were spread over an unusual congregation yesterday.

Members of the African National Congress were taking part in an official prayer service for South Africa in the Zambian capital, with the movement appearing to be in a confident mood.

About 50 South Africans — drawn from the ANC's national executive committee, the eight veteran nationalists, led by Mr Walter Sisulu, the

former secretary-general, who were released from jail in September, Cosatu, the South African trade union movement, and the grassroots Mass Democratic Movement — finished yesterday a crucial meeting to draft strategy for the rapid changes at home.

By early evening, no announcements had been made on the conclusions of the meeting, but sources here report a striking degree of unanimity between the South African-based leadership and its exiled hierarchy, and it is believed that the meeting has prepared the movement for

anticipated negotiations with the Government of President de Klerk.

The meeting was due to have ended on Saturday but ran into its fourth day as the executives covered not only their own agenda, but also proposals sent to the meeting by telephone and fax by Nelson Mandela, the ANC's rallying symbol, as he awaits his release from the Victor Verster Prison at Paarl, near Cape Town.

Officials assert that the movement will not budge from its preconditions for talks — the release of political

prisoners, the unbanning of restricted organizations, the removal of troops from townships, and the cessation of

political trials and executions, all conditions contained in the ANC's Harare Declaration which was issued in August and adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

The declaration also sets out the principles for a path to a democratic South Africa and it is said the meeting has

concentrated on honing these — a ceasefire, the basis,

mechanism and adoption of a non-racial constitution, the role of the international community, the establishment of an interim government and the lifting of sanctions — into fine detail, to enable the ANC to go aggressively into talks.

"The preconditions are non-negotiable," said a national source.

"De Klerk has moved quickly on the rudiments of the preconditions, and it remains to be seen when they will be fulfilled.

"When they are, we should be good and ready."

## State of siege in Haiti

By Alan Tomlinson

President Prosper Avril of Haiti has declared a 30-day state of siege, and police in the capital, Port-au-Prince, are reported to have arrested and beaten up a number of civilian opposition leaders.

The emergency was announced on Saturday, 24 hours after a colonel in the presidential guard was shot dead, along with his wife and two other people, as they drove home in their car.

The military regime gave a warning that it would take all necessary steps to put an end to escalating violence, which it said was threatening the transition to a democratically elected government.

Lieutenant-General Avril was placed in power by soldiers of the presidential guard who overthrew his military predecessor, General Henri Namphy, as President in September 1988.

Last April, the same loyal soldiers saved the general from a barracks rebellion which left Haiti's 7,000-man Army dangerously divided. After much hesitation, which led to public protest, General Avril finally named October this year as the date for a first round of presidential elections. But arrests and beatings of opposition activists and suspicion that the undisciplined Army is involved in a serious crime wave have increased public doubt about the general's true intentions.

As the state of siege was announced, police were reported to have arrested at least five opposition politicians and beaten up some of them.

Those arrested include Mr Giese Giles, a Social Democrat, and Mr Hubert de Ronceray, a Conservative — prominent members of leading political coalitions.

view is understood to be contained in a 10-point document submitted by Mandela to the ANC executive meeting which ended in Lusaka yesterday. Sources report a diverse

table are distributed. Having put the ball in the Government's court, it is suddenly scrabbling to meet a return volley.

After 30 years in exile, the ANC is a formidable but flawed force. Its popular support in South Africa has increased to the point where its following is probably greater than that of all other opposition groups together. As the once seemingly intransigent forces of apartheid disintegrate, the ban on the ANC has become unenforceable.

But it is riven by internal conflicts and morale is dangerously low in its military wing, *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation). Shooting incidents among ANC forces in Lusaka last year led to threats by the Zambian Government to disarm the guerrillas.

The ANC claims to have more than 12,000 members in exile in Zambia, Angola and

Tanzania, about half of them guerrillas, but Mr Alfred Nzou, the acting President, acknowledged last week that the movement did not have the capacity to intensify its low-key armed struggle. The military wing does not share the enthusiasm of ANC politicians and diplomats for dialogue with Pretoria.

In the absence of Mr Oliver Tambo, its president, recovering in a Swedish clinic from a brain stroke, conflicting views are expressed by Mr Thabo Mbeki, the head of the international department, and Mr Chris Hani, the military wing's chief of staff. The indications are that Mr Hani's influence is waning, and the more moderate and pragmatic Mr Mbeki is gaining ground.

Pretoria is well aware of the divisions, and may be preparing to exploit them. The ANC is also under pressure from the Soviet Union to prepare for a negotiated settlement.

Pretoria is well aware of the divisions, and may be preparing to exploit them. The ANC is also under pressure from the Soviet Union to prepare for a

# ginning

Washington DC into custom and student civil rights leader, Michael Jackson, has been targeted and has fallen silent due to two of Washington's political institutions, the overwhelming majority of the Congress and the majority view in the press, entertainment and television media.

It was agreed at the weekend that he had been "robbed" and would not otherwise have been allowed to call even his name, the prosecution was unable to produce damning evidence that he was an habitual drunk.

One of his favourite chansons, a schoolboy record, revealed him as last November, "It's up to me" up to me, he will sing. "Keep me dragging".

While in the streets, the Joe Black of Washington also sang the Macmillan hymn. But it's not a world where more equals pride and political muscle bring the last laugh, that sometimes have the last laugh on police purposes.

On the 1st of the seventh floor of the Vista Hotel there stood Julian Budden advancing, "Bright ideas for a change".

None of Mayor Barry's hope he may have one.

## men's streets



# The politics of rubbish

**L**ooking out of his office window in Bloomsbury, central London, Michael Blundy says he feels "absolutely disgusted". Three floors below, strewn across the footpath leading to the portals of the British Museum, are discarded cardboard boxes, newspapers, burst plastic bags and the colourful detritus of fast-food meals. "It's deeply depressing that we have to put up with this degradation," complains Blundy, who has more than passing interest in what Sir Geoffrey Howe recently condemned as Britain's "grime", "shoddiness" and "scrutiness in public places".

Blundy is the general manager of Cory Onyx, a new Anglo-French group which, under the 1988 Local Government Act, is seeking five-year contracts from Britain's local authorities to collect refuse and sweep the streets. So far, it is estimated that 20 per cent of the 156 local authority refuse contracts put out to tender have been awarded to private companies. The increasing success of private contractors promises to transform the issue of our squalid streets into a new political battleground.

Like the other five leading private companies offering to perform a better job at lower cost than local councils' own labour forces, Blundy claims to offer "expertise in waste management which many local authorities cannot match". So far, Blundy has won three contracts – in Bromley, Belmont Green and Lowestoft. He is optimistic about his prospects in the current round of 78 tenders, where he will compete "in more than 50 areas".

But the tendering process has provoked about 150 appeals to the Department of the Environment from unsuccessful private companies. They claim that the councils, mostly ruled by Labour, tend to favour their own workforces. For example, according to Pierre Carneau, the executive director of SITA, another big French company which boasts "over 800 city-cleaning contracts world-wide", his tender to clean Knowsley, near Liverpool, was 20 per cent lower

**P**ointing to the rubbish-strewn streets, Blundy says that Camden's decision "caused me great disappointment". Not least because, at the same time, the Wavenny District Council in Lowestoft accepted Blundy's tender for refuse collection. Terry Oates, Wavenny's contract officer, is "highly satisfied" with Cory Onyx's services which are, he says, £100,000 cheaper than the contract offered by the council's former workers.

Blundy's successful bid in Lowestoft did not, however, cause many redundancies. After hearing the council's decision, Blundy's managers, who are former local authority executives, interviewed all the council's refuse staff and, with three exceptions, all accepted Cory Onyx contracts.

Cory Onyx's attraction, which it shares with its French competitor SITA, is that both companies are responsible for maintaining Paris as an enviable spotless city. In the eagerness of all Britain's political parties to achieve a similar goal, even Bryan Gould, the Labour Party's spokesman on the environment, acknowledges that he is "no longer opposed in principle to privatization" if it leads to cleaner cities. Blundy wishes that those sentiments were more widely shared, but his invitation is tempered by the knowledge that a time-bomb is ticking under one of the last redoubts of the extreme left.

According to unpublished data collected last week by McGillivray in Camden, the council's former workers are on the verge of hitting the accumulated 30 per cent "defect level" (that is, being unable to carry out 30 per cent of their designated workload) on their contract to clean the borough. Under the Act, that failure will trigger an automatic inquiry by the district auditor. When the details become public, the controversy is certain to embarrass Labour's national leadership, because it will strengthen the Government's case for privatization.

Camden's tender document, "by far the biggest and most complicated of any council's", according to Blundy, was issued on January 1, 1989. It split the borough into two contracts and it required tenders to be returned in five rather than eight weeks. An attempt by SITA to tender was rejected when Carneau alleges he was told, "You have no experience". SITA has been in the cleaning business since 1919. Blundy claims that his attempts to obtain any information from Camden "were made extremely difficult".

Camden councillor Bill Budd, who describes himself as an "old-time socialist", admitted to his colleagues that "we did everything in our power to ensure that services were retained in-house". In February 1989, Cory Onyx lost the £23.9 million contract by £2.3 million to Camden's Works Department. But just days after the con-

## SPECTRUM



Dirty business: Michael Blundy, who is seeking refuse contracts, says it is "deeply depressing that we have to put up with this degradation"

**'There is no difference between a British and French refuse workforce. The difference is the management who have expertise. Local authorities cannot be experts in every field'**

tract became effective on August 1, the accusations began flying.

While the newly privatized, 303-strong labour force went on strike and McGillivray discovered that it was 40 workers above its legal quota, Budd, who is responsible for direct services, said that a further 40 workers were "permanently sick", some for psychiatric reasons and others with back pains. As the pavements outside the Old Town Hall became clogged with rubbish, officials inside the building bluntly denied complaints. It was at this stage that the new Act's requirements under privatization began to take

effect, sending a lesson to other maverick councils around the country which are equally inclined to establish nuclear-free, rather than litter-free, zones within their narrow confines.

Under the Act, the contractor's performance must be monitored by the council and payments withheld if it fails to fulfil its obligations. Accordingly, every month since August, at least £5,000 has been withheld from Camden's contractors. Although it is a token amount, Budd admits its continuing effect: "Privatization has brought a vast improvement. We're getting rid of the old

scratches and time wasters who refused to work after lunch. We'll collect 40,000 tons more rubbish this year than last." Budd is reluctant to admit that previously the extra rubbish was left on the pavements. And some of it still is. For three weeks over Christmas, few dustbins were emptied.

The campaign against miscreant Labour councils such as Camden is no longer confined to the council chamber – or even the district auditor, who is castigated by the Conservatives in Camden as "toothless". Disgruntled business such as Blundy are watching for the first opportunity to expose incompetence and demand the right to prove their own performance.

Blundy and Carneau concede that comparisons with France are unfair. The average per capita expenditure in France on cleaning is £30 per year. In Britain it is £3. "The French are not tidier," Carneau says, "we just spend more on cleaning up." Nevertheless the French companies claim they will be able to improve standards in some boroughs with

the money allocated here.

He claims that private companies offer something special to local authorities: "There is no difference between a British and French refuse workforce. The difference is the management who have expertise. Local authorities cannot be experts in every field

from housing to social services."

Gradually, the political and financial pressure is mounting against councils which have been beaten Britain a reputation as Europe's dirtiest nation. The pressure will increase next July when, under the Environmental Protection Bill, any citizen will be able to appeal to a magistrate for a Litter Abatement Notice, which will order the local council to clean specified streets. Britain will not overnight once again become a green and pleasant land, but rubbish has for the first time become a political issue and local elections are due in May. The Government, Sir Geoffrey Howe says, has declared a "war against grime and crime which go hand in hand".

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Jack Straw, page 12



Mercy mission: Irene Logan, right, helps Mikaly and Gyorgyike Ungvari load their van with supplies for a trip to Romania

## Running hope into Romania

**An unlikely pair of smugglers regularly risked arrest to take vital supplies to the victims of Ceausescu's oppression**

For the past eight years of the Ceausescu tyranny in Romania, a young man and his wife came across the border from their home in Hungary on a series of mercy missions that leave fiction bankrupt. Only now that the dictatorship has been toppled can Mikaly Ungvari and his wife, Gyorgyike, talk of what happened – and what could have happened – in 30 trips with food and medical supplies through the heavily policed border posts.

At first glance, you would be hard-put to find a more implausible pair of smugglers – she with a polio-bent body hobbling on metal crutches, he with legs that end in stumps six inches below the hip, and one good eye; both of them propelling themselves through life with a mixture of support, ingenuity, and contempt for the odds against them.

Yet it is precisely these "disabilities", in both cases suffered since childhood, which in 1982, during a holiday visit to Romania, quickened their compassion for the plight of the villagers in that oppressed nation. Ungvari, an unofficial tour guide, lost both legs at the age of 12 when he and a group of boys were playing with an unexploded Soviet grenade in an arms cache in the Hungarian countryside. As a teenager at an institution for disabled boys in the capital, Budapest, he met and subsequently married the severe and equally indestructible Gyorgyike.

Last week, at the west London home of his sister Irene, who is married an English schoolteacher, Francis Logan, Ungvari told *The Times* how, during the last years of the

Ceausescu, his one-man trick of aid, secreted in parts of limbs and crutches which even the Securitate could not reach, progressed into something resembling a torrent. Throughout his account, interpreted by a sister often pushed by emotion to the brink of inarticulacy, he seemed to see nothing remarkable in his undertakings.

**H**e said: "It was really quite simple. I was so struck by the terrible conditions of our neighbours over the border that it reminded me of my own suffering as a boy. I had to do something about it. You would go into a mini-supermarket in one of the towns, and there would be nothing there but empty shelves. No food at all; just dishes for sale."

On his second visit, he took in aspirin, milk powder and baby food, as well as medication for blood pressure and heart conditions. He gradually built up an underground network of distribution centres based in eight towns and involving 50 families.

On one visit to the town of

Marghita, he got supplies to 100 people with the help of the local church. The shopping list widened to take in such unavailable staples as cheese, rice and coffee. To this day, he is not entirely certain how his efforts escaped the notice of the security services.

Many of his compatriots had attempted similar missions and many had been discovered and jailed. Whenever he feared detection, he strengthened his spirit with images of a countryside groaning with privation – families who dined on cabbage water, state-engineered power cuts that blocked the transmission of Hungarian news programmes, old people told to let nature take its course when they fell ill.

He said: "I prayed myself through the border. I have faith. I come from a family of nine children, with a father who has dedicated his life to the Free Evangelical Church, and suffered persecution for his beliefs."

With the faith there was also grace. Irene explains that whenever the Hungarian or Romanian security men seemed about to search the

Alan Franks

The Times Crossword, the world's most illustrious puzzle, is 60 years old next week. To mark the event, we shall be publishing The Times Diamond Jubilee Crossword, with a holiday to India and £1,000 cash for the winner, plus other prizes. Clues start appearing next Monday, so order your copy of *The Times* now



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# TIMES DIARY

SHERIDAN MORLEY'

**S**tephen Sondheim, Oxford's first visiting professor of drama, died sharply at the weekend with press complaints that not enough Oxford undergraduates were being included in his master classes. "First of all, one third of my class are Oxford graduates; secondly, we did indeed invite current undergraduates to submit tapes of their work, but as none reached a very high standard of promise, it seemed only reasonable to offer places to students from elsewhere in the country."

For Sondheim himself, the honour of becoming Oxford's first drama professor far outweighs the charge of failing to involve himself more publicly in the university's life. The criticism that Oxford always makes of its visiting professors. At my undergraduate time there in the early 1960s, W.H. Auden, visiting professor of poetry, became so sensitive to it that he used to sit forlornly in a coffee bar every morning from 10 until 11, making himself available to all passers-by, many of whom turned out to be village ladies of a certain age keen to have someone to chat to during their shopping break.

**S**ondheim is a little too busy to try that. Apart from his long stints taking master classes, he also has two London musicals in production (*Sunday in the Park with George* for the National and *Into the Woods* for the West End this summer) as well as the Piccadilly revival of *A Little Night Music*, while on Broadway there are hit revivals of *Sweeney Todd* and *Gypsy*.

His originally unsuccessful *Merrily We Roll Along* is about to resurface in Washington with a drastically revised book, and much of his other work is being celebrated in the anthology *Jerome Robbins Broadway*. For a man approaching 60 who for most of his career has been told that he was too uncommercial and too academic for wide popular acclaim, a total of seven musicals in production in London and New York cannot be bad.

And if that were not enough, Sondheim is also now working on a new musical called *Assassins* about 11 men and women who have tried, and in some cases succeeded, to kill presidents of the United States. "I even plan to reveal," he says, "who really killed President Kennedy."

BARRY FANTONI



**A**s Arthur Miller returns to London this week for a press conference to launch the revival of *The Price* at the Young Vic — which, under David Thacker's direction, has done more than any other theatre to spearhead and sustain the rebirth of his reputation over here — there is an intriguing opportunity to contrast two versions of an earlier Miller masterpiece.

While the Haymarket Theatre in Leicester revives his McCarthy witch-hunting drama, *The Crucible*, from February 9, the Royal Academy of Music in London will offer from February 20 as part of its American Music Festival a rare chance to see the opera that Robert Ward and Bernard Stambler made of the play in the 1950s. I saw this recently in New York, in a remarkable Juilliard student production, by Eve Shapiro, and recommend it to Miller and opera fans alike.

**H**aving recently chronicled for this diary various tempestuous battles between Broadway drama critics, it is only fair to report that colleagues of mine in the London Critics Circle are at last showing encouraging signs of emerging from behind their grey columns and behaving as theatrically and flamboyantly as anything they ever have to write about. The current imbroglio concerns Michael Coveney, who recently moved from *The Financial Times* to *The Observer*, and his erstwhile deputy, Martin Hoyle.

Hoyle, so Coveney claims, planted a paragraph in *Time Out* alleging that Coveney threw a tantrum over a damp patch on the bedroom carpet of his Edinburgh hotel a couple of festivals ago. Coveney has now replied, indignantly accusing Hoyle of "cowardly public expressions of contempt and disbelief" and of being "the only *Financial Times* contributor renowned for tantrums and hysteria". If only the plays that one reviews with them most nights were even fractionally as intriguing... Over to you, Tom Stoppard.

The accused sat in a line and toyed with dinner: soup, haggis, syllabub and a wee tassie o' black beer — which turned out to be coffee. We are in the Burns season. This was the first and the largest of the half million Burns suppers that take place around the world at this time of year.

In the Hospitality Inn in the European City of Culture on Saturday evening, George and Tom and John and Ken, two lads, Frances, Isabel and I were seated with Joe, the chairman. Below us in the body of the hall sat 1,200 Scots dressed in their best at tables strewn with Cardhu 12-year-old malt whisky, Simmers shortbread and wine which was no better than it needed to be.

Frances anxiously repositioned her Silk Cut. George, who was to go first, was slumped in his chair beside John, who was writing notes furiously; Isabel, sitting by

**A**s domestic turmoil increasingly absorbs Soviet military might and the Warsaw Pact slips into decline, the old mechanisms for managing East-West relations in Europe are fast losing relevance. Admittedly Nato still exists and the formal arms control negotiations continue in Vienna and Geneva, but they are remote from the centre of public and political concern. Europe, East and West, is undergoing a transformation as never before. What body can manage the change?

It is fortunate that in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) one has existed for nearly two decades, representing all European states (except Albania) and including Canada and the United States. Weekend calls for its early reconvening raise the question whether it can be more than a talking shop. Can it hope to meet the challenge of resolving Europe's apparently less apocalyptic but really far more complex security problems as the old order collapses?

The CSCE has a remarkably businesslike record: between 1973 and 1975 it negotiated the Helsinki Final Act, signed by all 35 participants, recognizing the post-war frontiers of Eastern Europe and, in effect, Soviet

domination there. The CSCE survived the ensuing controversy, but the great powers on each side opposed the suggestions of smaller states that it should take on a permanent existence. So the CSCE came to have an episodic life, holding its first review conference in Belgrade in 1977 and its second in Madrid in 1983.

The second meeting initiated

the conference on security-building measures and disarmament in Europe (CDE), held in Stockholm in 1984-86. This successful negotiation carried *glasnost* into the East-West military relationship on a limited but effective basis, through measures such as notification of major exercises, invitation of observers from the other side and provision for verification inspections. These measures reduced the possibility of war through miscalculation and eased fears of surprise attack. The CSCE's third review conference, in Vienna in 1986-88, established the negotiations

on conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE), thereby administering the *coup de grace* to the long-running fiasco of the mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) talks.

In the light of the decay of the Warsaw Pact, we should be thankful for the CSCE. It had a difficult beginning. Its early products were controversial. But it has shown that despite having 35 members it can reach useful agreements on important aspects of security. While the decline of the Warsaw Pact signifies that less and less can be gained through bloc-to-bloc negotiations, the regenerated independence of the states of Eastern Europe stands to strengthen the CSCE yet further.

Change in Europe can occur in two principal ways: through spontaneous eruption of popular and national pressures, which can lead easily to chaos, or through managed evolution from one highly secure situation (credible deterrence exercised by

strong alliances) to another. What is the new objective to be? Clearly it must be a consensual arrangement in which European security is built through the mechanisms of normal civil society: the free expression and passage of ideas, the promotion of economic co-operation and social justice, and the rule of law.

The anarchic dimension of armed force has to be reduced as far as possible, but just as a degree of anarchy is bound to remain in any system linking sovereign states, so there will remain purposes for modest military forces. They will still have to deter military adventures by other states and meet the lower-level contingencies which can arise through the actions of sub-national groups in Europe and crises beyond its borders.

Whether the CSCE can meet the challenge of providing the foundation for such a system must remain a major question. Large assemblies of sovereign

states tend after a few years to fall into disorder and decay, which they attempt to cloak in meaningless verbiage. Yet the forces of internal politics within member states of the CSCE which have caused difficulties in the past look much more positively orientated today.

The huge cost, in terms of human rights and personal freedom, of relaxing into dictatorship is all too obvious in the east. The disunity of war as an instrument of national policy in a nuclear world is understood far better and more widely than ever before. The former putative enemy now desperately needs our help.

The penalties of failure to

carry the transformation of Europe from a pair of hostile camps into a free association of fully co-operating people will be

very great. Nato has a role, but more as a fallback than the vanguard of progress. Without the CSCE or something like it, Europe could not embark on the

"You're a piece of . . ."  
A public address announcement drowned his words. "Parson?" I said. "I said you're a piece of . . ."

The conversation continued on the same lines. The two youths, on the one hand, told me in turn of my insanity and my closeness to excrement, while I to my surprise, keeping cool, found myself mouthing phrases about social responsibility and wishing that the second, sensible voice of discretion had prevailed before I had got into all this.

All the while, the piece of paper sat on the platform staring insolently back at us. But vindication was at hand. Our train came in. The two youths moved off to get into a different carriage from me. As they did, the one who had dropped the paper picked it up and put it in his pocket. Rather shaken, I reasoned that perhaps I was not quite so mad after all. But as I recovered my composure I recalled a phrase of the Prime Minister's, in an interview in *Woman's Own* in October 1987: "...there is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are families" — but no society.

These youths were a product of the Thatcher years. They remember no other. They had no conception of society, no sense of responsibility to others. It is a fair bet that they did not have much sense of family either. As *Split Brats*, the recent chilling report from the Gold Greenies Troit advertising agency, sets out: "One young adult of the Nineties in three will have come from divorced parents, and many more will have come from parents whose marriage was rocky, or who were maintaining a semblance of a marriage until their children left home... In addition, one teenager in three in the Nineties will be illegitimate." If by "permissive" we mean self-indulgent, and selfish, detached from a sense of obligation to others, and to social mores, then from this report the permissive decade emerges not as the Sixties, but as the Eighties.

Most telling of all, the report concludes that "the youth of the Nineties are seeing splits and social divisions opening up before them. They aren't the united children of Britain; they are the children of the two nations, rich and poor." This will be a divide; so, too, will be that between the young and a dominant "middle-aged, middle-class culture". To those two youths, I no doubt represented that culture.

The two hopeful signs from an otherwise deeply depressing report are that young people want not traditional "content-free" advertising but "believable facts and strong arguments", and that only 21 per cent of the sample said they would vote for Mrs Thatcher. So the Nineties could have a happy ending after all, just like my altercation on platform one.

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.

Frances and I beamed. John — not due to propose Scotland the Land O' Burns until midway through the second half, disappeared from sight behind his stack of notes.

John's time came. The Angles, he began, came to Britain; the acute Angles turned north and became Scots, the obtuse Angles headed south... the rest was drowned in applause.

At the half million Burns suppers held this month (hurry if you want to book for one at London's Grosvenor House on Friday), roughly two and a half million people will purify in front of their haggis for anything up to three hours. Why cannot they come out from some special enclosure, a warm-up ring? I mean, when you go to a circus, the elephants don't sit in the audience before it is their turn to do their thing.

Robert O'Neill finds the key to the future already at hand

# Forum for a new Europe

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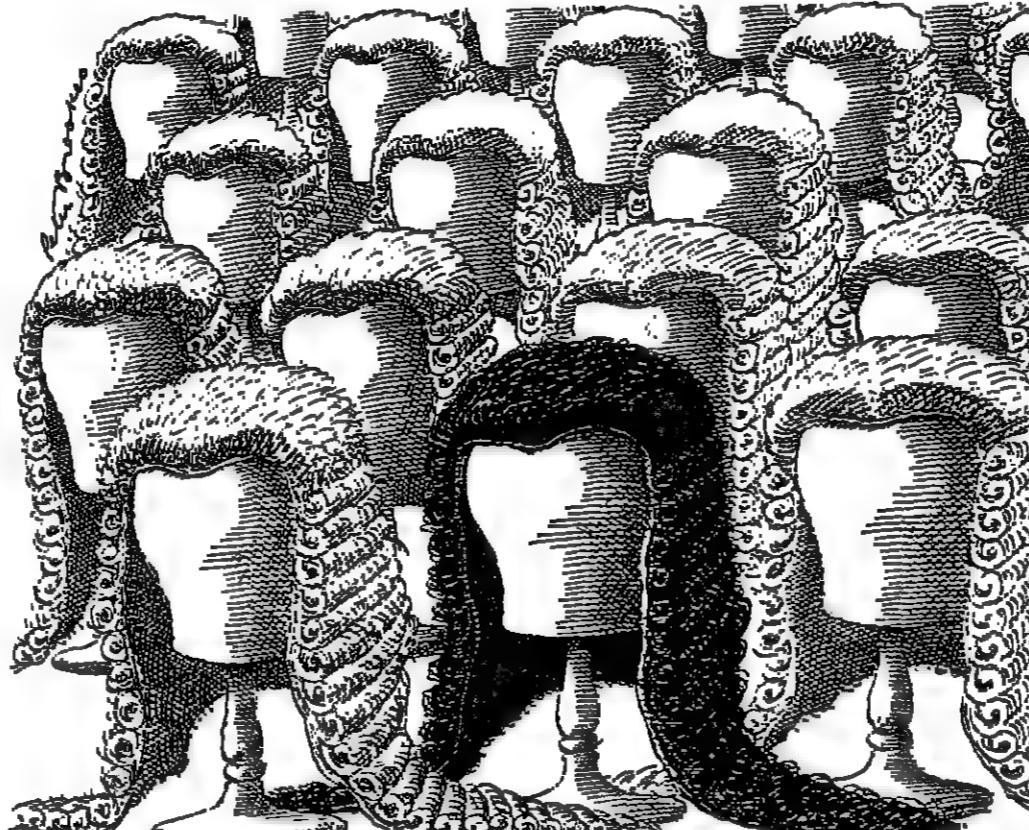
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# Judge them from a different viewpoint



After the controversy north of the border, Bernard Levin recalls a small, personal victory in the cause of homosexual tolerance

I am as incurious as anyone alive to the things judges do in court, but I have always felt that what they do in their spare time is no concern of mine. Still, the alarming news, from north of the border, that questions have been asked about the off-duty conduct of sundry judges, including Lord McRae, Lord McNancy, Lord Gay-McDowell and Lord McStable-Relationship (these, of course, are fictitious names; their real ones being A, B, C and D), has had me worried. But my worry is not what you might think it is. For when I read about the allegations, I immediately thought of Mr John Saunders.

Mr Saunders is a homosexual, and neither flirts nor attempts to conceal the fact. I wrote about him almost exactly 10 years ago, and I hope he is well and living in England. For those who do not read my collected works once a month, I must summarize his story.

Mr Saunders was, for two years, a handyman at a residential camp for children in Scotland. His work was impeccable.

he had no criminal record, his labours were not carried out among the children, and it was agreed on all sides that he had never done, or sought to do, anything improper. But he was sacked when it was learned that he was homosexual — sacked because, and only because, of his sexual orientation.

That was injustice enough, but much worse was to follow. He took his case (for wrongful dismissal) to the Scottish equivalent of the Industrial Tribunal.

The tribunal agreed that he had done nothing wrong, and that his conduct had never given any ground for suspicion; it even added, without being asked to,

that there was no evidence to suggest that paedophilia is more common among homosexuals than heterosexuals. But it upheld his dismissal because, it said,

some people (not named, defined or even proved to exist)

believe, even though groundlessly, that homosexuals are a greater risk to children than are heterosexuals, and in deference to the prejudice of these people it was right to dismiss him.

That was an appalling miscarriage of justice as could be imagined; but, after all, the tribunal was not a court of law.

In the real courts, most people would think, such misprision could not possibly be allowed to stand. Mr Saunders went to court, and lost: baseless prejudice was enthroned higher than law and justice.

Now, what has the story of Mr Saunders to do with the news that Lord Justice McSaferwith-A-Condom is partial to a bit of the other on a Saturday night? This: the judges who ruled against Mr Saunders a decade ago should look around them, for there is more than one form of prejudice, and many a net bought to catch tiddlers has hauled in a whale.

It does not surprise me to learn that there are homosexual judges; indeed, I would not

believe a claim that there aren't. There are homosexual QCs, homosexual bishops, homosexual peers of the realm, homosexual surgeons, homosexual headmasters, homosexual company chairmen and homosexual MPs (though I know of only one who has yet had the courage to "come out"); I don't think there is a homosexual in the Cabinet at present, but there often has been. Now I come to think of it, there was in recent times a homosexual archbishop — not at Canterbury or York, though, but in *partibus infidelium*. There must be homosexual cardinals and sybarites. We have had at least two homosexual monarchs.

Why all this counting? Because I am sure that at this moment the heterosexual Scottish judges (if there are any) are pursing their lips rather than licking them, though they will never have a better opportunity to open their minds and start the process of understanding which will ultimately lead to the realization that homosexuals are no more and no less human than heterosexuals, no more or less sinful, no more or less brave or honourable, clever or energetic, lazy or stupid, Jewish or Gentile, handsome or ill-favoured, no more or less worthy of respect, trust, affection and love (or employment, for that matter).

When will the British grow up? That is not my question; it is the rest of the world's. Did you see the cartoons in Friday's newspapers? And if you did, did you

not despair of our countrymen who, faced with allegations that might well lead to appalling criminal charges or discreet resignations or careers destroyed, can do nothing but giggle and smirk?

It is no tragedy that some Scottish judges are homosexuals, any more than that some are left-handed; what makes the situation tragic is the fact that if a judge is publicly discovered to be homosexual by nature, even though there is no evidence that he has had lawful homosexual relations, let alone forbidden ones, he would have to resign, drowned in vast quantities of bilge about blackmail.

I described, in unabashed clinical detail, precisely what his imaginary partner would do to him and demand of him. I deliberately became lascivious in my pursuit of his enlightenment: the whole table was frozen with embarrassment and every eye was cast down, while most of the guests, to say nothing of my host and hostess, were crumpling bread feverishly. Aristides Levin pushed on mercilessly, burying the victim in horror. He turned purple; I thought he would foam at the mouth.

I stopped, and there was a silence. "Well," I said, "that is exactly what a homosexual man would feel if it was suggested that he go to bed with a woman".

It was touch and go; I would not have been surprised if he had smashed the decanter in my face.

Instead, he sank back in his chair, gasping for breath. There was another silence, longer. He broke it; in a small, almost colourless voice, he said "I never thought of it like that." I went home a happy man; it is true that I have never been invited to that house again, but I can say that I cured a man of homophobia by words alone. If the heterosexual judges of Scotland, even now tearing the names of their erring colleagues out of their hearts, to say nothing of their address books, will put themselves in my hands, I shall endeavour to do the same for them.

At this point I made a mistake. "I'm a Member of Parliament," I told him.

"Oh yes? I told you you were f---ing mad."

Then the young man's friend, whom I had not noticed, appeared from the shadows, also listening to a Walkman. Fat and pimply, he pushed his nose against mine, and without stopping for breath said:

# In a cold sweat over the haggis

catastrophic Tom, just looked terribly ill at ease.

There is no other branch of the entertainment business in which the performers warm up in full view of their audience. In a theatre you get a dressing-room and a hard man guards the stage door. Footballers are given pre-match accommodation in a tunnel. Nothing like that in our profession.

Joe had said the Selkirk grace, attacked the haggis with a sword and a poem, thanked the Lord for our meal, toasted the Queen, announced an interval.

Now Frances was smoking like someone whose life depended on it. John, scribbling at an en-

hanced pace, was on his ninth prompt card. Kenneth was paler than he had been. George, smaller, and Isabel — poor Isabel — walked past and then back again and said: "I haven't done this for a long time, not in public."

Ian decided, exceptionally, on another wee dram, I followed his fine example. Tom was sitting up still you had to line him up with an inanimate object, like the waiter, to catch a sign of life.

And then it was time: George approached the microphone, unleashed a brace of



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## FRESH FIELDS

Just over 10 years since Britain sent troops on to the streets of Northern Ireland, the Soviet Union has dispatched its own regular army to restore law and order to Azerbaijan. Given that the unrest in that southern republic overshadows that in Ulster both in terms of its intensity and scale, one can hardly criticize President Gorbachov's decision. Security reinforcements were inevitable.

Reports since then, however, have evoked memories of Tiananmen Square rather than Belfast. Wars in general and civil wars in particular generate many stories of atrocities. Until the dust has (literally) settled in Baku, the overall casualty toll will be unclear. It appeared last night, however, that the Red Army had responded to violence in what is probably the only way it knows.

New wounds must have been opened at the weekend among the warring factions in Baku. The brutality of the worsening civil war between the Azeris and Armenians in Azerbaijan had made some kind of military intervention unavoidable. Mr Gorbachov must also recognize, however, that military solutions are usually short-lived and expensive. If power is to come from the barrel of the gun, the maintenance of peace will take a long time and involve many soldiers. Moreover if trouble spreads to other regions the Soviet army will soon be dangerously overstretched.

Events elsewhere have in this respect helped Moscow. Last week Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland demanded that Soviet divisions on their soil be removed by the end of this year, or, at worst, 1991.

The East Germans have proposed more modestly that all foreign troops should leave their own country and West Germany by 1999 — a timetable more in line with Soviet thinking. But the rising chorus in other parts of the Warsaw Pact will no doubt be echoed there too before long.

With no Soviet troops in Bulgaria or Romania, Mr Gorbachov is having to face the possibility of an imminent total withdrawal from Eastern Europe. While he has pressed for balanced reductions on each side, this rate of progress is not what the Kremlin had in mind.

At the Conventional Forces in Europe talks in Vienna the United States has proposed a ceiling of 275,000 troops for each superpower

in Europe. The Russians have countered with a figure of between 300,000 and 350,000. They have been aiming at a preliminary agreement by the end of this year, followed by second and third phase treaties in due course.

The Soviet Union has already pulled out some of its troops. It announced a phased withdrawal of 50,000 just over a year ago. About 10,000 have already left Hungary and Czechoslovakia and more are due to be released later this year. Other unilateral reductions are taking place in Poland.

His horrendous economic problems and the need to sustain the *perestroika* programme have pushed Mr Gorbachov to seek cuts in military spending. But he has nearly 600,000 troops in Eastern Europe. Their sudden return would present problems over accommodation if they remained in the forces and over jobs if they were demobilized.

There could also be political worries. The return of large numbers of discontented officers, unhappy at the apparent decline of the Red Army, might deepen Mr Gorbachov's sense of insecurity.

To this extent his worries over Eastern Europe dovetail with those in Azerbaijan. In the first place the release of manpower might partly ease his resource problem in the south. In the second, the (admittedly unappealing) policing duties provide his returning troops with a new (and happily distant) role.

On the other hand their internal military commitment must increase Russian *angst* over the prospect of a strategic East-West imbalance. The likely consequence would be increased pressure on Nato for a Western balancing act.

There is already a feeling that Nato should look beyond the first CFE agreement to the deeper cuts which will inevitably follow. If the Soviets are forced into premature retreat from Europe and an equally embarrassing occupation of Azerbaijan, the acceleration of CFE will be imperative.

This also implies, however, that countries like Britain need to give urgent consideration to the future size and shape of their own forces. As one ally can hardly do this on its own, a Nato review must now be a priority for Brussels. Mr Gorbachov's problems are to that extent our problems.

## ELECTRONIC WEATHERVANE

Over the past two months, London share prices have varied by as much as 12 per cent for no particular financial or economic reason. Shares rose sharply in December, finally re-scaling their 1987 peak by the new year. The credit squeeze was working and the depreciation of the pound had eased fears of a recession. Since then, though, prices have fallen most of the way back. The pattern has been similar, though less dramatic, in New York and Tokyo.

Dealers often reach for a political factor to explain such fluctuations. For once, however, the faceless financial markets have responded emotionally. The euphoria of December started in Eastern Europe, where the lessening of tension between two military blocs appeared to offer free world economies the double bonus of stability and new markets. The subsequent relapse might be explained by fears of instability raised by ethnic conflicts in the Balkans and the Caucasus, and the realization that most of these new markets are virtually bankrupt.

In Japan, worries over next month's election have hit the yen, bond prices and shares successively. In the United States, there is a tense debate over whether inflation and the perennial trade deficit are rising again or whether industry is about to sink into recession. Long-term interest rates have risen, while short-term money rates have fallen almost continuously for a year.

Last Friday, London provided a somewhat absurd vignette of what happens to markets when dealers are confused and look to conflicting economic signals for an answer. All

eyes strained for the first electronic sighting of the retail price index, which is bidding to replace the trade figures in a long line of monthly statistics that instantly move financial markets. Fears that inflation might hit eight per cent were, in the event, confounded.

Relief was, however, short-lived when the Bank of England revealed an unexpectedly big monthly surge in bank lending and the money supply. Sterling wobbled and shares fell back. Come the afternoon, New York shares opened higher, eliminating London's losses in their wake. Over a day of virtually no net change, and in which no economic questions had been resolved, share prices had varied by 1½ per cent.

The securities markets have become global affairs with local variations. In shares, London follows New York while New York increasingly listens to Tokyo — a market on which the sun never sets, but which curiously defies the logic of time zones. The relationships change for interest and exchange rates, where the whole of Europe follows Germany and the rest of the world follows the United States.

Such mis-matches, intensified by electronic dealing, feed the fluctuations on which markets thrive. On the London stock exchange, the lull in trading, save for water shares, has driven market-makers to move prices this way and that in an attempt to generate business. So share price variations that took months can be compressed into weeks or hours and any sharp move, like that seen in December, is cynically dismissed as a deviation from the trend or from traditional financial relationships. Fortunately, the trend still seems to be up.

## BURMA'S DENIAL OF DEMOCRACY

At a time when tyrannies in Eastern Europe are being dismantled, the ruling military junta in Burma seems to be laying plans to entrench its control. Although elections have been promised for May and political parties legalized, the entire exercise could be no more than a charade behind which the present army generals continue to call the shots.

The arbitrary and as yet unexplained decision to ban Aung San Suu Kyi, the country's principal political leader and daughter of the independence hero, General Aung San, from contesting the election is only the most recent decision of the military regime which casts doubt over its actual intentions.

Last July she was placed under house arrest. Late last year her two sons, at school in Britain, were stripped of their Burmese passports and prevented from visiting their mother. Her husband, Dr Michael Aris, an Oxford don, has only limited access and is subject to severe restrictions during the short visits he is allowed.

There is little doubt that General Saw Maung's government is scared of Suu Kyi. The massive Rangoon rallies during the fleeting summer of hope in 1988, when General Ne Win, dictator since 1962, was forced to resign and a succession of presidents was toppled, proved the Burmese people's loyalty to the Aung San inheritance. Although the army has since reassured its control and imposed martial law, Suu Kyi's extensive campaigns in the countryside have showed that support for her and for the restoration of democracy continues. Her National League for Democracy is likely to win any free and fair poll.

However, the General plans to use the May elections as a smoke-screen for transferring power to the National Unity Party, which is widely seen as the successor to the old Burma Socialist Programme Party. Even a rigged election might, he believes, convince Burma's western aid donors that democracy has been

restored while, at the same time, ensuring victory for the NUP.

As a result Suu Kyi's popularity has become the hurdle the regime has to overcome. Hence her arrest and now the electoral ban. This is also why U Nu, Burma's last civilian prime minister, and Tin Oo, a former defence minister, who has spoken against the regime, have been arrested. Indeed, reports suggest that thousands more have been detained, often without charges or hope of fair trials.

Burma cannot afford this denial of democracy. It is a once rich nation now reduced to the ninth poorest in the world, kept in isolation, with its infrastructure crumbling and ethnic frustrations growing. Democracy is its only hope of recovery. An honestly elected popular government could revive the nation's flagging spirit, restore the economy and unify the people. The alternative is continued deprivation, division and despair.

It is time for democratic governments to raise their voices in concern. Even if the generals cannot be stopped, they must be made aware that their plans are unacceptable and their intentions transparent.

Two countries, above all, have a special role because of their historical or geographical connections. Britain is the first, and its government should make clear its disapproval. India is the other. As the world's largest democracy and a neighbour, both its example and its support carry great weight. Mr V. P. Singh, India's new prime minister, is committed to the revival of democratic institutions at home. It would be illogical, as well as unbecoming, if he did not take a strong stand over developments across a porous border.

If there is a lesson from Eastern Europe, it is that freedom cannot forever be denied and that tyranny will eventually cease. When that happens those countries who have befriended the forces of democracy in Burma will reap the benefits of their investment.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Ridding schools of racial bias

From Professor Antony Flew and others

Sir, The current dispute over the suspension of two Muslim pupils at Altrincham Girls Grammar School who refused to remove their Islamic headress (reports, January 18, 19) brings into focus the non-statutory code of practice, aiming to eliminate racial discrimination in education. The code was published recently by the Commission for Racial Equality (report, December 14, 1989) and commended in a foreword by the secretary of state for education.

According to the code, a high proportion of under-achieving or misbehaving pupils of a particular racial group would be taken as prima facie evidence of racial discrimination by the teacher or educational institution, unless these outcomes could be justified on educational grounds.

Not only are "justifiable educational grounds" unspecified, leaving teachers vulnerable to pressures to upgrade poor marks which might be seen as leading to a charge of racial discrimination. There is a presumption of guilt. The burden of proof of innocence falls on the teacher or educational institution.

The code is also based on a false premise, disproved in studies across the world — that it is only racial discrimination which causes the proportion of achievers in any racial group to differ from the proportion of achievers in the whole population.

Equally nonsensical — as it confuses culture with race — and just as dangerous is the code's assertion that

Indirect discrimination in assessment will occur if the criteria or procedures applied are culturally biased and result in lower assessments being given to a considerably higher proportion of pupils or students from particular racial groups and these criteria cannot be justified on educational grounds. Culturally biased assessment criteria are those that assume a uniformity in children's cultural, linguistic, religious and lifestyle experiences.

Are the National Curriculum and assessment tests to become culture-free, and so impoverish the education of all children; or are all children to have equal opportunities to a real mainstream education, in the English language, in British culture and history? While the Government makes up its mind, we call on Mr MacGregor to withdraw his endorsement and repudiate this damaging document.

Yours truly,

ANTONY FLEW,  
RALPH HARRIS,  
GLORY OSASI-UWEAKU,  
KATIE IVENS (Chairman,  
London Good Schools Campaign),  
49 Ordnance Hill, NW8.

### Links with Europe

From Mr David Green

Sir, Against events in Eastern Europe, Lord Betbnel's discussion of Conservative and Conservative MEP attitudes to the European Community (article, January 15) reads like a scheme for latter-day Nero to fiddle while the Treaty of Rome burns.

Has it not occurred to them yet that other nations in Europe — notably West Germany — now have on their doorstep a market which offers an insatiable demand for their product, vast natural resources, and a skilled labour force accustomed to wages which are a fraction of those which we expect?

Europe's economic centre of gravity is rocketing eastwards. Why should anyone not already so committed now contemplate steering investment and resources into Western Europe, particularly into an intransigent United Kingdom on its periphery, when the prospect of far greater rewards is opening up in the East?

Our lukewarm hawering over the mechanisms of control of the European bureaucracy and the degree of supra-nationality to be grudgingly conceded has had the effect only of delaying commitment between existing members. Unless we evidence a swift and radical change in attitude we are likely to discover that by the time we want and need that commitment, the rest of Europe will have lost interest in it.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
Rhod yr Harding,  
Castell Morris,  
Nr Haverfordwest, Dyfed.

### S African cricket tour

From the Editor of Cricket Life International

Sir, The crucial point that Mr Peter May and others seem to have missed in their letter of January 6 is that South Africa continues to be banned from international sport because of its Government's apartheid policies and not because of the attitude of its cricketing authorities.

The performance of the South African Cricket Union and its own feelings about apartheid are therefore as irrelevant as the fact that some of the South African players are actually very nice people. For that matter, the Russian Olympic committee had nothing to do with the invasion of Afghanistan.

Unless we take the rather patronizing view that we know what is best for blacks in South Africa, how do we explain the fact that not a single coloured person from that country has come out in support of the rebel tour? And if indeed the tour is for such a noble cause, why is it that those who will

### Children's upkeep by absent fathers

From Ms J. Rees

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's stand (reports, January 17, 18) on making absent fathers pay for their children will not help the State and the taxpayer where the Department of Social Security's greatest burden exists: the single parent on income support. Few receive maintenance, even fewer attempt to claim it, for the simple reason that despite free legal aid and DNA blood testing, it is just not worth the effort.

For those who do not receive it, the State makes up the shortfall; for those who do receive it, the State deducts £1 pound for pound from their income support payment remains the same, whatever they do. Few therefore risk the hassle and possible embarrassment of a court hearing.

But if for every £10 the father paid the DSS only retained £6.50 (leaving the mother with an extra £3.50) and so on, on a sliding scale up to a maximum point from which a State-supported single mother could benefit, the system would improve at once. Mothers would have an incentive to cooperate with the DSS; disclosure under oath in court of a man's true income and expenditure would allow realistic levels of maintenance to be set, thus affording realistic levels of State recovery of payments.

Men would be more careful, perhaps, and the taxpayer would at least benefit to some extent rather than not at all. Anything at least would be preferable to the apathy which currently exists in this situation.

I have also written to Mrs Thatcher in case you forget to inform her of this excellent idea. Yours faithfully,

J. REES,  
Barlby Road,  
Oxford.  
January 19.

From Mrs P. Tucker

Sir, The Government is about to introduce legislation to force absent fathers to pay maintenance to their wives or former wives for the upkeep of their children.

It sounds a good idea. It saves the State money. It saves women who are bringing up children alone from having the additional problems of trying to get maintenance payments, and it punishes irresponsible fathers. But is it just? And is the primary motive really the interests of the children, as is usually claimed?

In our society, women who do not want the responsibility of looking after their children can wash their hands of them through adoption or abortion. If they abandon their families they are most unlikely to be expected to make any maintenance payment. Why is it fathers alone who are not

allowed to avoid unwanted parental responsibility?

Conversely, if we have the interests of the children at heart, we should encourage both parents to be parents in the true sense — not walking cash-dispensers. Although a mother's care is usually more important in the early years, it is the father who normally plays the crucial role in bringing children into responsible, independent adulthood.

If either parent is unable or unwilling to do the job, children need a guardian of the opposite sex in the remaining parent, who can take an interest in their development and provide the balance, support and variety that they require.

Yours faithfully,  
P. TUCKER,  
62 Kersey Crescent,  
Speen, Newbury, Berkshire.  
January 17.

From Mr David Windsor

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's enthusiasm for the family in the 1990s is no doubt commendable, but some of her Government departments have yet to get the message.

After paying monthly maintenance payments to my three children for the last seven years, I passed on a late-1989 salary increase entirely to my children and wrote to both the Inland Revenue and the county court advising them of this change.

The Revenue informed me that the "rules governing maintenance" were changed last summer and I can now claim tax relief only on the sum that was registered on July 1989.

Thus, any increase I (or other fathers) wish to make in the years ahead to support our children will cost us at least 25 per cent more than before. I must either allocate that 25 per cent from my salary or ask my children and ex-wife if they can live on less. Neither option sits comfortably alongside Mrs Thatcher's current eagerness for fathers to pay up and pay regularly.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID WINDSOR,  
62 Bridport Road,  
Thornton Heath, Surrey.  
January 18.

From Mrs Caroline Hunt

Sir, It is difficult enough for the law to enforce payment from an ex-husband whose whereabouts is known, who turns up to visit his child, and who is earning good money. How can the Government hope to tackle the absence of a child whose address is unknown, who shows no interest in his offspring, and who could be unemployed?

Yours sincerely,  
CAROLINE HUNT,  
4 Fairview Road,  
Wiltshire.

January 18.

guardians are nearly always present in court and absence is usually caused by sickness or fear of losing employment.

The causes of juvenile offending are complex, but the Government would do better by encouraging sufficient activities in the community to occupy young teenagers and by ensuring that there is practical help for families in difficulties. In the long term, how about putting education for parenthood into the schools' National Curriculum?

Yours faithfully,  
SARAH CURTIS,  
9 Essex Villas, W8.

### Power of the pen

From Mr Graham Gubby

Sir, Like Mr Colin MacGregor (article, January 16) who was at Lancing College, I have been pondering the finances of my schooling.

I came across the following in Hansard for June 24, 1930. In reply to a question in the Commons put by Brigadier-General Markings, Sir Charles Trevelyan said, in part, "The expenditure on elementary education from central and local public funds in England



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**SANDRINGHAM** January 21: Divine Service was held at West Newton Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Canon George Hall preached the sermon.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

January 21: The Prince Edward, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon for New Zealand.

His Royal Highness was received at the Airport by His Excellency the New Zealand High Commissioner (Mr Bryce Harland).

January 20: The Prince Edward, President of the National Youth Music Theatre, this evening attended the Patron's Night production of "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

**Anniversaries**

**BIRTHS:** Francis Bacon, Viscount St Alphege, Lord Chancellor, 1618-21; London, 1561; Sir Robert Cotton, antiquary, Denison, Huntingdonshire, 1570-71; Gottschalk Lessing, dramatist, Kamenz, Germany, 1729; George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron, London, 1783; Paul Vidal de la Blanche, geographer, Pézenas, France, 1823; August Strindberg, dramatist, Stockholm, 1849; D.W. Griffith, film director, Floydsford, Kentucky, 1873.

**DEATHS:** William Peterson, financier, London, 1719; Horace Benedict de Saussure, physicist and historian, Geneva,

### Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Homeopathic Trust, will attend a reception at the Royal Society of Medicine at 12.45.

Princess Alexandra will attend the private view of the annual international exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society at Hamiltons Galleries, Carlos Place, at 6.30.

### The Valentine Ball

The Valentine Ball will be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Friday, February 16, 1990. There will be two bands, night clubs, casinos and a raffle for MENCAP. Invitations and £29 tickets from Mr Oliver Baxter 01-931 8849.

### Forthcoming marriages

**Mr N. Bradshaw and Miss H.S. Opie**

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, second son of the late Dr and Mrs Julian Bradshaw, and Helen, elder daughter of Air Commodore Brian Opie and step-daughter of Mrs Merab Opie.

**Mr R.H.V. Charman and Miss D.W.M. Goodman**

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr H.W.E. Charman and of Mrs C.L. Charman, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Dawn, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Goodman, of Liss, Hampshire.

**Mr J-F. Deals and Miss M. Gratos**

The engagement is announced between Jean-François, only son of Monsieur Jean Denis of St Germain-en-Laye, France, and Marina, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Panos Gratos, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

**Major P.G. Garner and Lieutenant C.E. Stalter**

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Garner, The Light Infantry, only son of Mrs Barbara Hamilton-Wood, of Johannesburg, and of the late Ronald Garner, and Lieutenant Katy Slatter, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Godfrey Slatter, of Calstock, Cornwall.

**Mr M.B. Hanley and Mrs D.S. Broadbent**

The engagement is announced between Bruce, son of Mr and Mrs M.C. Hanley, of Shaford Green, Essex, and Denise, youngest daughter of Mr H. Broadbent, of Shaford, and the late Mrs D. Broadbent, of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

**Mr C.A.M. Hudd and Dr J. Pattison**

The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Mrs R. Hudd and the late Mr A. Hudd, of Pinner, London, and Jill, daughter of Mr and Mrs W.L. Pattison, of Durham City.

**Dr J.A.A. Langtry and Dr S.A. Worthy**

The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Dr and Mrs J.C.A. Langtry, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Sylvia, daughter of Dr and Mrs T.S. Worthy, of Bramhope, West Yorkshire.

**Mr J.M. Lockwood and Miss F.C. Watts**

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs J. Lockwood, of Sheffield, and Fiona, daughter of Mr M. Watts, formerly of Haywards Heath, and Mrs R. Watts, of Cambridge.

**Mr P.J. Williams and Miss S.E. Hudson**

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs D.J. Williams, of Beardsden, Glasgow, and Sarah, daughter of Dr and Mrs Harry J. Hudson, of Cambridge.

### Marriages

**Sir Peter Middleton and Mrs C. Owen**

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, of Sir Peter Middleton to Mrs Constance Owen. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff, Precentor.

**Mr C.H.C. Smith and Miss C.E. Kerr-Smiley**

The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's, Hanover Square, of Mr Christopher Smith, son of Sir Robert and Lady Smith, of North Lodge, Dunkeld, Perthshire, to Miss Charlotte Kerr-Smiley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hector Kerr-Smiley, of Elms Hall, Colne Engaine, Essex. The Rev W.M. Atkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Samantha Kerr-Smiley and Timothy Bromley-Martin. Mr Philip Todd was best man.

A reception was held at Boole's and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

**Mr J.R.C. McLeod and Miss H.M. Cooper**

The marriage took place on Saturday, January 20, at St John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, of Mr James Roderick Charles McLeod, son of Sir Charles McLeod and the late Lady McLeod, of Malmesbury, Wilts, to Miss Helen M. Cooper, daughter of Captain George and Mrs G.T. Cooper, of Lilliput, Poole, Dorset. The Very Rev

Mr R. Sheppard and Miss C. Kenyon

The engagement is announced between Roy, son of Mr and Mrs M.J. Sheppard, of Haoverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.H.A. Kenyon, of Barnes, London.

**Mr I.H. Simcock and Miss P.M. Harley**

The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Michael Simcock, of Solihull, West Midlands, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Harley, of Maida Vale, London.

**Mr C.R.H. Staines and Miss H.C.D. Rawles**

The engagement is announced between Clive, only son of Mr and Mrs D.A.W. Staines, of Bath, and Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W.J. Rawles, of Calstock, Cornwall.

**Mr D.M.P. Telling and Miss T. Tchamouhoff**

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr Peter Telling and the late Mrs Margaret Stanley, of Congresbury, Avon, and Tanya, only daughter of Dr S.E. Tchamouhoff and Mrs P.M. Tchamouhoff, of Hove, Sussex.

**Mr T.J. Young and Miss C.M. Johnson**

The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Professor and Mrs E.C. Young, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J. Johnson, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire.

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## OBITUARIES

### BARBARA STANWYCK

Hollywood star who made melodrama a fine art



Barbara Stanwyck, the American film actress, died on January 20 at the age of 82. A queen of screen melodrama, she excelled at playing tough, resourceful and single-minded women, often with a dubious past. A colleague, Walter Matthau, once remarked: "When she was good, she was very, very good, but when she was bad she was terrific."

She was both bad and terrific as the scheming murderer of *Double Indemnity*, her most famous role. But she could suffer convincingly as well, as she did playing the fraught heroines of *Stella Dallas* and *Sorry, Wrong Number*. Though she did not have quite the star appeal of other formidable screen ladies, like Joan Crawford or Bette Davis, Barbara Stanwyck was much admired for her professionalism and seldom gave a poor performance. She made more than 80 films and was four times nominated for an Oscar, though she never won. Her career took a new lease of life through television and in her 70s she played the matriarch in the soap opera, *The Collyns*.

She was born Ruby Stevens in Brooklyn, New York, on July 16, 1907. Orphaned aged four, she was brought up in foster homes and by an older sister. She left school at 13 and wrapped parcels and did other routine jobs while pursuing her ambition to become a dancer.

At 15 she was a chorus girl, at 17 she toured with the Ziegfeld Follies and before she was 20 she had a leading part in a long-running Broadway play, *The Noose*. She made her first film, *Broadway Nights*, in New York in 1927 but her film career did not take off until she went to Hollywood three years later.

Helped by her first husband Frank Fay, the vaudeville artist, she soon got established and, unusually, had contracts with two studios, Warner and Columbia. She owed much of her early success to the sympathetic guidance of leading

directors like William Wellman and Frank Capra.

For Capra in 1933 she made *The Bitter Tea of General Yen*, the bizarre story of a woman missionary who falls in love with a Chinese warlord.

Considered daring in its time,

the film's eroticism caused it to be banned in Britain and some other countries.

During the 1930s she played a woman with a past in

Fritz Lang's study of jealousy and revenge, *Clash By Night*, and had another effective role in *All I Desire*, a melodrama about a woman who abandons her family for her career. She more than held her own among the all-star cast of the boardroom drama, *Executive Suite* (1954), but after that her career declined, though she played the gutsy heroines of several low-budget Westerns. In *Cattle Queen of Montana* her leading man was Ronald Reagan.

Barbara Stanwyck retired from films in 1957, but returned to play the madam of a bordello in *A Walk on the Wild Side* and to co-star with Elvis Presley in *Roustabout*.

She made her last film, *The Night Walker*, a thriller, with her former husband, Robert Taylor, in 1965.

Then television took over.

She won her first Emmy in 1961 for *The Barbara Stanwyck Show* and her second in 1966 for her role in *The Big Valley*, which ran for four years. In the 1980s she showed her durability in the mini-series, *The Thorn Birds*, as a rich woman obsessed with a young priest, which brought a third Emmy and in *The Collyns*.

Her marriages, to Frank Fay (1928-35) and to Robert Taylor (1939-51) were dissolved.

Her career reached its peak

### ALDO GUCCI

Florentine leathersmith who conquered the chic world

Aldo Gucci, the last surviving son of Guccio Gucci, who founded the Italian clothes empire originally based exclusively on leather goods, died in a Rome nursing home on January 20 at the age of 84. It was Aldo Gucci who was the main driving force behind the rapid expansion of the firm into the field of men and women's high fashion in accessories after the Second World War.

At the turn of the century Guccio Gucci was a Florentine saddler who also made luggage which was appreciated by his local clients. For many years his customers did not go far beyond the local gentry and aristocracy. But in 1938, against his father's wishes, Aldo Gucci opened a shop on Rome's Via Condotti, the famous fashion street. Things prospered beyond all expectations until, however, the Italians faced defeat and war in their own land. But the master formula for the chic in men's

and women's leather goods, the essence of the Gucci "idea", had been established and could wait for better times.

When, however, Aldo and his brother, Rodolfo, took the next big step, opening a shop in New York in 1951, their father again resisted, sending a

furious telegram reading:

"Don't be fools, come home or I will disinherit you."

The brothers were to establish a chain of Gucci shops stretching from Florence to Beverly Hills.

Gucci Gucci may have started what became an empire, but his sons Aldo and Rodolfo were undoubtedly its real builders. It was an empire which gradually spread all over the world to please the well-dressed and which last year had sales of £125 million.

It was also the first example of Italian design in consumer goods which is appreciated internationally for its quality and prestige.

A Gucci moccasin is exhibited in New York's Museum of Modern Art, and for many years Gucci accessories were a hallmark of international elegance and exclusiveness. In the golden era of Gucci, when few film stars or members of the jet set were ever seen without a Gucci accessory.

Aldo himself was the firm's main designer, and was personally responsible for the famous moccasin.

After the death of Rodolfo in 1983, relations within the Gucci clan quickly deteriorated. Aldo was living mostly in the United States with his British wife, Olwen Price, and a fierce boardroom "war" exploded among the third Gucci generation, and also involved Aldo.

In January 1986 a New York court sentenced Aldo Gucci to one year's jail after he pleaded guilty to evading more than \$7 million in US taxes. He served one third of the term. Blaming an accountant, over the subsequent months he paid the federal tax collector the back taxes.

The Gucci empire is currently owned

## ANNOUNCEMENTS &amp; PERSONAL

**AT WEHNER**  
Germany's Social  
rats for power

Make the Sabbath a holy day, so that it will be a sign of your righteousness made, and will remind you that I am the Lord your God.  
Ezekiel 20:20

## BIRTHS

**BANCROFT** - On January 19th at the Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, Texas, to Vicki (nee McNeaugh) and Clinton A. McNeaugh, a son and a daughter, Kristen.

**FOULDS** - On December 21st, at St Asaph Hospital, to Kay and David Foulds, a son, Alexander David, a brother, for Kristen.

**GRANAHAN** - On January 11th, to Kate (nee Lister) and Charles Granahan, a daughter, Rose.

**GRIFFITHS** - On January 17th, to Julia (nee Walker) and Robert, a daughter, Georgia.

**KINCHEN** - On January 17th in New York City, to William and Barbara Kinchen, a son, Alexander David, a brother, for Kristen.

**PARDOE** - On January 17th, to Elizabeth (nee Becher) and Nigel, a daughter, Sophie, a son, Christopher, a brother for Harriet Beresford Marq. Thanks to be had to God and the Staff of Peartree Hospital, Cheltenham.

**WILSON** - On January 18th to Steve and Caryn Jane, a guest, a son, Jack, a brother in Sarah and Sam.

## DEATHS

**ALT** - On January 18th, at home, after a short illness, John (John) Alt, 76, of 100a, Lansdowne Road, London NW10. Rest in peace.

**BACHMANN** - On January 18th, 1990, peacefully in his hospital bed, Barbara (nee Bachmann), 80, of Garroway, Dundee. Dear wife of Alan, much loved mother of Alison and others, a sister of Crematorium at Exeter on Wednesday January 24th, at 11.45 am. Family flowers and donations to Friends of Royal United Hospital, Bath.

**MORTON** - On January 19th, at St. Francis C.M.S.V.M., Ma, Mrs. Barbara Morton, Guardian, peacefully at St. Mary's Convent, Daughter of John Dick and Mrs. Reid. Requiem Mass on Friday January 26th at 9.30am at Westminster Abbey.

**OLIVER** - On January 18th, unexpectedly at Mayday Hospital, Croydon. Shana, aged 70, dearly loved husband of Jeanne, a son, James Ruth and Sarah. Was called to the final funeral at St. Mary's Church, Weybridge, on Monday January 22nd at 2pm. Flowers or donations to Friends of Mayday Hospital, c/o J.B. Shakespeare Ltd, George Street, Croydon.

**SUMMERTON** - On January 18th, peacefully in his sleep, Margaret Frances, aged 66, years of Wimborne, Kent. Daughter of Mr and Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Eddie Wimborne. Beloved sister and sister-in-law of Philip and Kenneth Green and others. Much loved by many, missed by his wife and friends and Friends of Royal United Hospital, Bath.

**WHITECASTER** - On Jan 18th 1990 in hospital, Wimborne, Dorset, Robert Leslie A.P.C. of Barton-on-Sea aged 8 years. Beloved husband of Judith and Andrew. Funeral Service to take place on Wednesday January 31st at 2.30pm at St. Peter's Church, Barton-on-Sea, followed by cremation.

**CARLEY** - On January 18th, 1990, suddenly in the Bishop's Country, William Hugh C.R.E., aged 64. Greatly beloved husband of Judith of Michael Graham and others. Beloved brother, friend and counsellor to many. Funeral at 12 noon on February 2nd at St. Peter's Church, Barton-on-Sea, followed by cremation at Eastbourne. Family flowers only, donations to Macmillan Cancer Relief, c/o St. Peter's, Barton-on-Sea.

**THOMAS** - On January 18th 1990, peacefully at home, William Thomas, R.A.M.C., of Barton-on-Sea aged 8 years. Beloved husband of Judith and Andrew. Funeral Service to take place on Wednesday January 31st at 2.30pm at St. Peter's Church, Barton-on-Sea, followed by cremation.

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## Two of a rare kind reunited

### TELEVISION

Sheridan Morley

Twenty-seven years after Sir David Lean and Robert Bolt first worked together on *Lawrence of Arabia*, and a decade after Bolt's crippling heart attack, the two came together last night for a *South Bank Show* (ITV) which went a long way towards explaining and defining arguably the most important partnership in the history of British cinema.

Though the programme did not dwell on their separate origins, there is no doubt that their need for each other was both mutual and immediate. Lean had come up through wartime British film studios as an editor and then director, working on stories by Charles Dickens and Noel Coward. Bolt was a schoolmaster and socialist intellectual who got arrested on Aldermaston marches and had to be sprung from jail by his producer, Sam Spiegel. He had already written *A Man for All Seasons* as a play when Lean sacked his screen-writer on *Lawrence* (though, maddeningly, the Melvyn Bragg interview failed to tell us who this was) and took on Bolt.

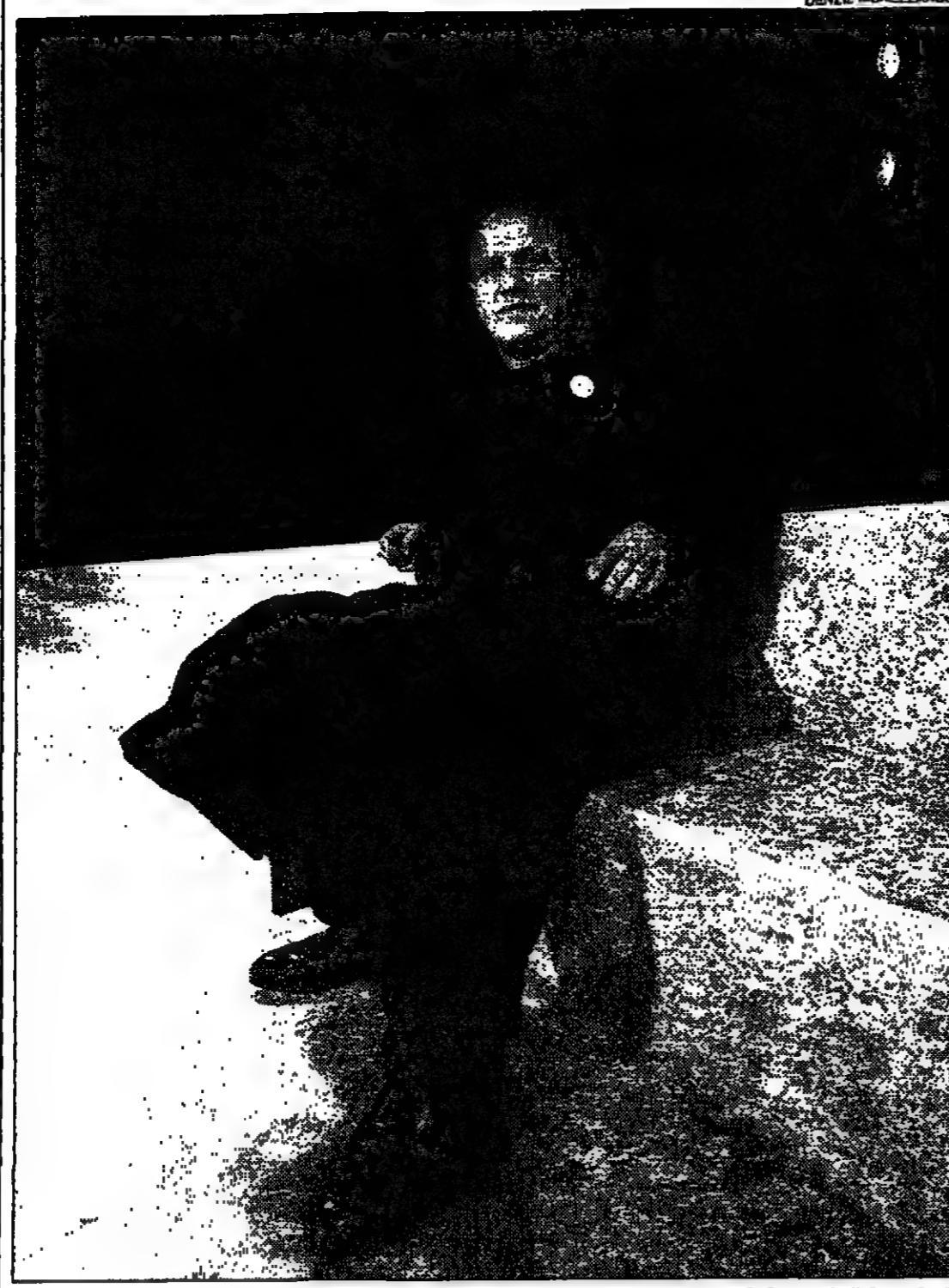
From there through to *Doctor Zhivago* to the much less successful *Ryan's Daughter* and then the un-made *Mutiny on the Bounty*, during which Bolt suffered his heart attack, their partnership has been that of the visual imagist and the academic wordsmith. It would have been good to know how they reacted to the setbacks of their later movies, or whether Lean accepts that, when he had to become his own screen-writer on *A Passage to India*, the result was not as good. It was wonderful to see them working together again on *Nostromo*.

Tactfully using sub-titles for much of the Bolt interview, David Thomas's film focused on *Lawrence of Arabia* and hinted at some remarkable parallels between subject and author. Too little was made of the remarkable role of Sarah Miles in Bolt's recovery, but this managed unusually to be both the record of courageous human survival and the chronicle of a classic film-making partnership.

*The Media Show* (Channel 4) had a chilling survey of game-shows past and future. How would it be, asked one producer, if we offered tickets to Glyndebourne instead of deep-freezers, to pacify the critics? During Jo Durden-Smith's intriguing Soviet culture documentary following it, one reflected that *glasnost* may yet lead to innumerable Soviets "coming down". If global television means more rubbish crossing more frontiers.

This idea has always been the basis of London Weekend Television's international tele-mockery show. It was pioneered by Denis Norden, perfected by Clive James and now inherited by Chris Tarrant, who opened a new season last night by dredging the Eurovision archives for their tackiest clips. There is something smug and uneasily chauvinistic about this series, and though Tarrant is a vast improvement on the previous host, Keith Floyd, his script lacks the wit of Clive James, or the savviness of Denis Norden.

Steven Berkoff confides to Robert Gore-Langton his identification with Oscar Wilde, whose *Salomé* he is bringing to the West End



Putting the boot in? Steven Berkoff, "scourge of the theatre" on the set of Wilde's *Salomé*, his "obsession"

## Not so predictable

### CONCERT

Paul Griffiths

### SCO/Davies

Glasgow

Peter Maxwell Davies's formidable output of symphonies and concertos in the last decade, roughly one a year, means that expectations tend to be lifelessly homogenized, and the words hang ready for use. There will be "brooding intensity" in the slow movement, a Scottish dance flavour in faster music; a reflection of the cold, clear Northern Lights, a highly charged brilliance in the solo writing (if any), a tension between classical sonata-style dynamism and seamless polyphonic contemplation.

Well, all that turns out to be perfectly applicable to his new half-hour Strathclyde Concerto No 3 for horn and trumpet, but it cannot convey the shock of discovering a work which plays the familiar game quite so dangerously.

Of course, a double concerto for these instruments would be nothing if it were not dangerous, and Davies provides solo parts of quite extravagant difficulty: extremely high trills for the trumpet, whoops for the horn, ripping cascades of semi-quavers from both instruments, and from both, too, a nimble dexterity in so much dancing rhythmic irregularity. Robert Cook and Peter Franks play with bravery and with a nice feeling for the swell of Davies's long melodic lines, while leaving a little room to amaze him still more at future performances.

But the tournament of the soloists only accounts for a small part of the surprise of this score: there is also the disarming simplicity of many of its gestures and formal gambits. Even given the experience of the Fourth Symphony, which was Davies's immediately preceding work for the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, this is music of clear colours and fresh devices, including harmonious wind chords and an astonishing orchestral whirlwind.

It also seems designed to give the lie to those of us who have wondered about the audibility of Davies's harmony: the climaxes feel internally powered, and the last cadence is startlingly final.

In melody, too, the work is immediate, with more small-step near-tonal tunes than perhaps in anything Davies has written since he was 12. And the riskiness of the moment when the trumpet, over a bare fifth, sounds the Last Post is quite staggering. Davies's world suddenly seems more open than at any time since the mid-1970s.

## Unlikely hero in a still-timely glimpse of Hell

### THEATRE

Benedict Nightingale

### Bent

Lytton

Contemporary plays rarely get revived these days, especially at posh addresses; so it is pleasing to find Martin Sherman's *Bent*, first staged at the Royal Court in 1979, ensconced at the National. It was always an intelligent, feeling play, and time has actually sharpened its edge.

True, only an extreme few are so far wondering if homosexuals should be siphoned from society, before their blood contaminates the rest of us. But it is still worth remembering where not wholly dissimilar thinking once led.

As if to emphasize this, the play begins deceptively, plunging us into what innocent spectators might think a flat in Earls Court or Greenwich Village now. There is much louche banter about leather, cocaine, gay clubs, pain being "chic". Then Ian McKellen's snarling Max opens the door — and there is an SS man, who silts the throat of the rough trade he brought home last night.

Sean Mathias's production, stuck with minimal décor, muffles the shock by letting us glimpse the intruder before he knocks, and treads afterwards to be starker, less tense than the Court original. But the point is made, and the play strong enough to retain its hold.

Today's supposed London or New York is really Berlin 1934. What interests him more is the growth of the human spirit as

# Hypnotizing the imagination

In the cavernous, gilt surroundings of the Waldorf Hotel's Palm Room, Steven Berkoff, the scourge of the theatre world, reverently utters the opening words of *Salomé*. Oscar Wilde's drama poem about the tearoom Herod: "How beautiful is the princess Salomé tonight." He goes on: "I've waited 10 years to hear that first line. The gestation period of all my work is several years, that's why I'm sensitive to sarcastic or unresearched criticism."

As writer, director and actor, he comes across as both aesthete and gangster (an image enhanced by his occasional cameos as nasty villains in Hollywood action films). The RSC may not do his plays, but students and prisoners — "especially lifers in for murder" — are amongst a cultish audience attracted to the power of his blank verse plays such as *East and Decadence*, his stagings of Poe and particularly Kafka, whose book *Metamorphosis* provided him with his first hit. In *Metamorphosis* — "the most horrifying story ever written" — Berkoff himself was the man-turned-beetle.

His career — strongly influenced by his mime training under Jacques Le Coq in Paris — has been dedicated to his high-octane theatre of movement. Menacing, sordid and expressionistic, his is an imaginative antidote to modern English naturalistic drama.

*Salomé* comes to the West End via the Royal National Theatre and originally the Gate Theatre in Dublin. As a production it is well within the Berkoff style, even if *Salomé* is a deviation from the proletarian drama which he has always espoused. "It is a passion with me," he says, ending every phrase with an invisible exclamation mark. "No, it's more of an obsession."

"I read everything about Oscar. The pain and suffering of his life, the humiliation, being picked up in Chelsea, the police station, the trial. I feel it myself. I feel I was embodying Wilde and wanted to create for him the most spectacular monument dedicated to him. My approach is almost as a devotee at the altar."

*Salomé* was fuelled by Wilde's passion for the parasitic Lord Alfred Douglas, who had a hand in its translation (it was written in French and held the stage on the Continent but was banned in England). "The text to me has become almost holy," Berkoff says. "The only way I could see of doing the play was to say the words like an incantation, very slowly, with musical accompaniment, and with everyone walking as if carrying precious porcelain."

The play is therefore seen in slow-motion. Mime defies the laws of science and that is what theatre should be. Slow-motion expands your vision, it is a sort of hypnosis of the imagination."

Critical reaction to date has been to praise the theatricality of the show, with doubts about the play itself. *Salomé* is to the English taste over-perfumed, bewitched, a work that, when published, was lent extra daring by Beardsley's phallic illustrations. Berkoff is appalled at the idea of it being regarded as decadent poetic mush.

"There can be no such thing as a great production of a poor play. For God's sake, it inspired Strauss to write one of the great operas of the century. It's a superb, black

savage fantasy: its language is a multi-faceted jewel. There is nothing like it."

"Wilde has created in Herod, my part, a cross between a savage dictator and an opulent sensualist afraid of hurting John the Baptist. But for *Salomé* (Kate Schlesinger) the most sensual dish must be the lips of professed celibate, the man closest to Christ John the Baptist. His severed head is a dish that has to be savoured."

"This is pure *fin de siècle*. In *Salomé* Wilde is talking about his own feelings, his own passion. His comedies were just his conversation. They are insignificant. This is the play he fought for and really believed in."

For Berkoff, the English theatre is a dismal place which has produced a "lost public" who now go to the cinema. *Salomé* gives free rein to the sort of stage maximalism that is missing. "People identify with American cinema — film after film comes out of the streets of New York — people are fascinated. Thou Shall Have Energy. It's a pre-requisite of film. My audience has been coming to my plays because that's what they get."

Wilde and Berkoff may seem an odd mix — "your sweetest dream or your worst nightmare", as he puts it — but later this year he will be becoming his own author once again. There is certainly no evidence that he will be toning down his act, on stage or off.

"Listen, a boxer reaches his peak at 28, an actor at around 50." Berkoff, at 53, is still a contender.

● *Salomé* opens tonight at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, London WC2

## DONALD SINDEN "makes it a Wilde success"

as  
"irrepressible wit"  
DAILY EXPRESS

## OSCAR WILDE

"a dazzling performance"  
DAILY TELEGRAPH

## "MOVING, HEART-STOPPING AND MARVELLOUS!" DAILY MAIL

"A CLEVER ACTOR ACTING AND SO ENJOYING HIS SKILL... ONE SHOWMAN PLAYING ANOTHER!"  
FINANCIAL TIMES

"...Sinden has all the flamboyance and outrageous vanity we associate ...with Oscar Wilde"  
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## Listen to the banned, so that their suffering was not in vain

Peter Lewis meets Vitaly Schentalinsky, who is leading the fight for the "rehabilitation" of thousands of Soviet writers silenced by Stalin



At the Lubianka: Schentalinsky (left) with KGB men of the "Anti-Troika" commission on banned writers

About 2,000 Soviet writers were silenced under Stalin for "anti-Soviet activity". Their work was confiscated, they themselves arrested, sent to the Labour camps or into exile. No one knows how many were shot, like Isaac Babel, the great short story writer, or "died" in captivity like the poet, Osip Mandelstam, because the records were hidden.

They were all victims of the KGB and its predecessors, so it comes as a shock to be told that an apparently penitent KGB is now combing its archives to enable their work to be published.

Under *glasnost*, the Commission for Rehabilitation of Soviet Writers was set up to find out what happened to them and to find and publish what is left of their manuscripts. Its moving spirit is the writer Vitaly Schentalinsky, who is regularly summoned to the KGB headquarters, the Lubianka, to be shown what the KGB have found in their files at the commission's request.

So far they have come up with some pretty sensational discoveries, including their copy of Mikhail Bulgakov's diaries (which he burnt when they were returned to him). Nikolai Klyuev, shot in 1937, was rated by Akhmatova as one of the best poets of the time. The unpublished poems in his file were the evidence against him, like Mandelstam's ode to Stalin ("fat slimy fingers like worms", "cockroach moustaches"), which has also been found in his own handwriting.

Further discoveries are expected. The KGB itself does not

know what it has. Other imprisoned writers, whose names were never known because they began to write in the camps, are being read for the first time. A woman of 86 volunteered 11,000 pages of camp diaries accompanied by 700 drawings of the Gulag which she had kept hidden for 25 years.

*Ogonyok*, the radical magazine with four million subscribers, is publishing the banned works regularly. Its editor, Vitaly Korotich, offered Schentalinsky space for

this purpose in every issue. Alas, there were no more stories by Babel. It is tantalizing to learn that the 15 files of manuscript that were confiscated when he was arrested went up the Lubianka chimney, as did the work of another victim, the novelist Boris Pilyak. What was found was the order for Babel's execution, and his last pleas on behalf of other writers whom he had been forced under torture to denounce.

One of the meetings of the rehabilitation committee known as the "Anti-Troika" in the Lubianka was filmed for television by Roger Graef, editor of the Channel Four Signals programme, and will be shown on Wednesday at 9.15pm as part of "The Secret Life of the Soviet Union". In it a KGB man makes the un-Oswellian vow that "it is our sacred duty to re-establish historical fact and truth." Can those of us who have been followed, bugged and spied on by

the men in long overcoats — or watched spy thrillers — really believe in this conversion, which is supposed to have begun in the time of Andropov? Are the KGB the purveyors of *glasnost*?

Vitaly Schentalinsky said, in London this week: "There is a struggle inside the KGB, as there is inside the party, between yesterday's men and today's. The young ones for whom Stalin and Krushchev are ancient history want to change with the times. But there are many opposed to what we are doing. When we began we got threatening letters and phone calls from people who are frightened of the truth. Even some of those who had relatives in the camps don't want it gone into. We have to proceed very carefully."

"Literary history is an explosive subject in the Soviet Union. A whole tragic period of our literature was lost. We decided to get back what remains of it while the authorities are being helpful."

Korotich, who has Gorbachov's ear, has no illusions about the precariousness of the climate of truth-telling pioneered by his journal *Ogonyok*: "Of course people say we are stirring up hatred." Schentalinsky, who was once an Arctic explorer, is a rugged optimist. He says: "People are beginning to come out and show us their letters and memoirs of this time. The paradox is that the banned writers did not disappear with their deaths. They are more alive now than many who are living today."

## MONDAY PAGE

# Life and death begin at forty

**How is the French screen star and heartthrob Gérard Depardieu coming to terms with middle age? He spoke to Bryan Appleyard about his childhood, his work and his beliefs**

**G**érard Depardieu is 40. "All the anguish and stress is different. At 30 you can be strong; at 40 you start to ask yourself questions about death, about everything... about death."

Michelangelo once said he had never expressed any idea that was not "arrayed in the lineaments of death". Neither has Depardieu. He begins every part he plays by imagining the character's death.

"I can't start on a character until I have seen its death," he insists, adding that he knew from the first time that the fortish adulterer Bernard in his latest film, *Trop Belle pour Toi*, was destined to die of a heart attack - "from stress, from guilt, from panic".

He is, with the possible exception of Robert de Niro, the greatest screen actor in the world. Barrel-chested, huge-chinned and bulbous-nosed, he is built for operatic grandeur as when in *Jean de Florette*, as an anguished farmer, he hurl abuse at the skies for not bringing rain. But, equally, he can be doing nothing and yet still exude such a completeness of characterization that it becomes an effort to notice anybody else on screen. Indeed, it is in these nothingness, as in the nothingness of death, that he finds the centre of his art.

"Sometimes people say to each other: 'What are you thinking?' and reply: 'Nothing.' But that is never true. There is always something. Say after 20 years of marriage a husband starts to look at his wife with cruel eyes. She asks him what he is thinking and he says nothing. But that is when

everything is happening. You must pay attention to the character especially when nothing is happening."

We are talking in an office in central Paris. Depardieu wears a grey suit and black shirt. His hair is light brown rather than the blonde one always seems to remember from the movies and it is hippishly long. His eyes are round and slightly imploring or startled and his most frequent gesture is a lowering of one of his huge hands to the floor to indicate the act of delving deeply into a character.

His background is a kind of French national legend. It begins with his name - an ambiguous near-pun: depart, God; depart from God. "I used to be so proud of that. It's really like an insult, saying something terrible about God. Like a destiny..."

He is father, too, saw the name as a kind of emblem. He was illiterate and signed himself merely with the two Ds from his surname. He was known by all simply as "DD".

Gérard was the third of six children and brought up in a small town near Bourges. He fled home and school at the age of 12. For three years he lived on the road among prostitutes and petty criminals as well as spending a short time in gaol.

At 15 he arrived in Paris and enrolled at a theatre school. Something strange, almost indefinable, then occurred. The years on the road - spent without education and largely alone - had left Depardieu without a proper language. He had grown used

"In the movies we never find characters like these - it's

a completely different form of expression. What I love in tragedy is that it is just flesh, blood, love and hatred. And I want to come to Macbeth without coming through Hamlet. Coming through Othello you follow this idea of the innocent. Macbeth is a total innocent. He wants to talk to his God. He looks upwards all the time. Innocents are not always wide-

"It is a strange thing, this journey..." Depardieu fled home at 12 and spent three years on the road before learning his craft

eyed, sometimes they ask difficult questions."

Consciousness of his own approach has also led him to understand the work of de Niro.

"I used to be very unfair to him. When you see his work, it is too hard. Bob is an artist and a true artist is only interested in the details - you think he must be crazy to be so obsessed with details. And I

didn't understand how he could be so possessed by a character. I couldn't imagine removing my life so completely from that of a character. I couldn't imagine going into a character alone as he seemed to. Later I realized he wasn't really alone. But I was young... I go a different route but perhaps we end up in the same place."

Literally, however, they do not. For Depardieu is a thoroughly French star who has never broken into the American or British movie industries. His English is understandable but poor and absurdly heavily accented, so, unlike de Niro, he can never hope to be a real part of the international movie business.

"It makes me sad. Not having English is like not playing the piano. I some-

'I learnt on the street to smile, to make people smile back, but I could not talk properly - I was too aggressive'

times wish I was like Pavarotti, the music and the voice gives you all the feeling and the words are not so important. Maybe he doesn't even understand what he is singing."

For the most part this leaves him trapped inside the prolific but often fraught French industry. He turns out three films a year and, though widely adored, he has his critics. Establishment figures dislike his strange way with the mother tongue and his cavalier dismissal of their rituals - he once said the Cannes Festival was for local hairdressers.

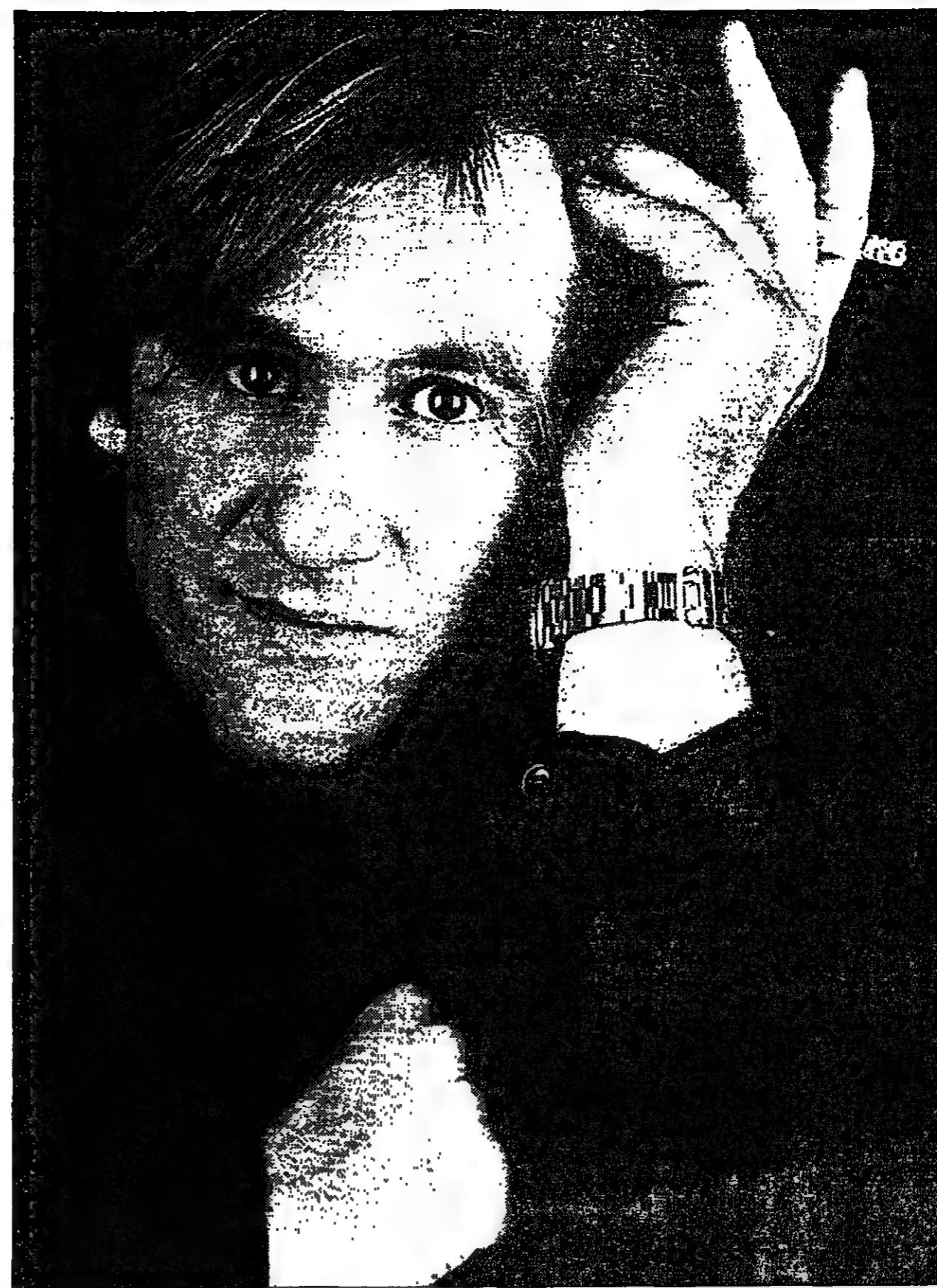
**W**ith some relief he points out that his next two projects - producing Satyajit Ray's new film in India and playing French immigrant in a Peter Weir film set in America - will both take him out of the French hothouse.

He has been married for 20 years and has two children. For the past four years he has been making his own wine at a château in Anjou.

A year ago his mother died and then, five months later, his father, the old DD, who left the legacy of a pun, a destiny. All that plus turning 40 has concentrated the Depardieu mind. Death has become something more personal than an acting device.

"My father used to hold this little box in his big hands. It was full of medicine. He would say: 'This is my life.' I would say: 'No, don't worry.' Then he went into hospital and died. I regret we never spoke enough, but everybody feels that. But I do still speak to him like I used to speak to the trees, the sky or God. But maybe we should not be afraid of death. My grandmother, just before she died, said she was going to see her mother and father. She was completely at peace. It is a strange thing, this journey..."

• *Trop Belle pour Toi*, directed by Bertrand Blier, opens in London in March.



## Making old furs fly away

**Green sympathies are one thing, but getting rid of the once-prized mink coat you would no longer be seen dead in is not easy**

**F**ine. So your conscience, the Greens and Animal Lib have got the better of you and you've stopped wearing your once much-covered, and now much-dispised, fur. But one question remains: what on earth do you do with the blessed thing?

One fur owner was so desperate she decided to abandon hers in an exclusive London department store, thinking someone there would give it a good home. To her horror, she received a telephone call from the store a month later. It had tracked her down.

If abandonment is not the answer, what else can you do with your fur? Do you sneak it into cold storage in case opinions turn full circle? Do you stuff it in the dark recesses of your wardrobe because you cannot bear to chuck out an item which cost a fortune in the first place? Or is it still possible to sell it to someone who doesn't share your qualms?

Several telephone calls to London and provincial dress agencies - specializing in second-hand quality clothes - confirmed it is now well-nigh impossible to sell even an ordinary coney jacket this way. One such shop (which was paranoid about being identified) confessed to selling off "farmed current stock" bought in last year, but certainly was not buying any more. Another agency, Pamela of Walton Street, will not touch the stuff: "Everyone is always asking us how to dispose of their furs."



Wrapped up: Elizabeth Taylor epitomizes fur's former glamour one despairing assistant said. "If you find a way, please let us know."

Even the official fur trade was sceptical - not on moral grounds, mind you, but on the flimsy issue of fashion. "You won't find many furriers buying in second-hand coats," sniffed David Liney, media executive of the British Fur Trade Association.

Well, we've got news for Pamela. Liney et al. After lengthy - and I mean lengthy - investigations via furriers and the Yellow Pages, I finally tracked down two dealers who still buy fur cast-offs. Both asked not to be named. One admitted he "sells mainly to tourists who come in off the street" and also exports to America, Italy, Korea and

**Do you sneak it into cold storage? Or is it still possible to sell it to someone who doesn't share your qualms?**

giants - including Philips, Bonhams and Sotheby's - have banned furs from their sales. But provincial auctions do not seem to share their fears, although you might not get quite the demand (or the price) for your farmed mink that you would have done a couple of years ago. One fur dealer tells would-be sellers to scour the ads in *The Lady*, *Vogue* and other glossies. "They're as good a bet as any," agreed a girl from *Draper's Record*, one of the retail trade journals. "One could also try the local paper 'For Sale' columns, although there's still the risk of phone abuse."

If all else fails, you could always give the thing away, although even that can be difficult. Sue Ryder shops are still accepting what is fast becoming a four-letter word (starting, of course, with "m"), although at Oxfam there are discussions about whether charity shops should continue to accept such controversial rejects.

Of course, there's always the outside chance you might regret selling in future years. Alan Norman, an established Leeds fur dealer, has stopped buying in second-hand furs now because he can't sell them locally: "But I've a feeling they'll come back in the not-so-distant future, so it's worth hanging on to them."

Maybe, maybe not. Frankly, I'm glad I own a cashmere.

Jane Bidder

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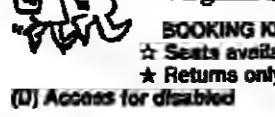
### TOMORROW

Powerful new names have come into play in the world of haute couture. Liz Smith reports from Paris on the trends being dictated by the new breed of fashion tycoons, as well as the look for the Nineties

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## INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Review section on Saturday by a preview of the week ahead. Items should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN



BOOKING KEY  
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THEATRE  
LONDON

\* ASPECTS OF LOVE: Lloyd Webber musical based on a David Garnett novella; many dull patches. Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry St, (01-839 5977). Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat 8pm, £15-£33.

\* BARNABY AND THE OLD GUYS: Bill Gascoine, Keith Baxter, Jennifer Hilary in Baxter's interesting though over-sentimental drama of Welsh prejudice. Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-836 9987). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat 8.15pm, mats Thurs 2.30pm and Sat 4.30pm, £7-£15.

\* BLOOD BROTHERS: Wally Russell's sentimental musical: separated twins destroyed by the English class system; Angela Richards as their mother. Albery Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-867 1115). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.45pm, Sun 8.15pm, mats Thurs 2.30pm and Sat 4.30pm, £8-£18.50. (D)

\* BOOTS FOR THE FOOTLESS: Brian Behan's mighty Irish comedy set in the wild world of rent collectors and negotiators at the Festival of Britain: plenty of laughter. Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Rd, NW6 (01-328 1000). Tube: Kilburn. Mon-Sat 8pm, mats Sat 4pm, £4.50-£25.

\* DIVERSIONS AND DELIGHTS: Oscar Wilde looks back on his life in Donald Sinden's one-man show. Limited season. Playhouse Theatre, Northumberland Ave, WC2 (01-839 4401). Tube: Embankment. Mon-Sat 8pm, £5-£15.

\* HEDDA GABLER: Elizabeth Quinn, Richard O'Callaghan in new adaptation of Ibsen's screw-turning marital drama. King's Head Theatre, 15 Upper St, N1 (01-225 1916). Tube: Highgate. Mon-Thurs 8pm, Fri 8.15pm, mat Sat 3.30pm and Sun 4.30pm, £8-£18.50. (D)

\* JEFFREY BERNARD IS UNWELL: Peter Firth looks great but seems faintly preening in years as the well-known man-about-Soho looks into his favourite pub overnight and meeting figures from his past. Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Ave, W1 (01-437 2663). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8.30pm, Sat 8.45pm, Sat mat 5.30pm, £5-£15.

\* M. BUTTERFLY: The mysteries of love, gender and the Oedipus complex about a boy, David, with Puccini as the French diplomat. Renée Gainer, Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Ave, WC2 (01-375 5399). Tube: Holborn. Mon-Sat 8.10-10.20pm, mats Fri and Sat 3.50pm, £7-£15.

\* ROBIN HOOD: Elizabeth Quinn, Richard O'Callaghan as the Robin Hood figure in a new production of the well-known man-about-Soho looks into his favourite pub overnight and meeting figures from his past. Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Ave, W1 (01-437 2663). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8.30pm, Sat 8.45pm, Sat mat 5.30pm, £7-£15.

\* THE WOMAN IN BLAFTON: Charles Koenig-Dunn. Lots are now the central cast in this superior spinchter, equipped with haunted island, dense fog and mysterious deaths.

Fortune Theatre, Russell St, WC2 (01-635 2323). Tube: Covent Garden. Mon-Sat 8-10pm, mats Tues 3-5pm, and Wed and mats 2.30pm, Fri and Sat eve 8.30pm, £5-£15.

\* THE COOK, HIS WIFE & HER LOVER: Peter Greenaway's bold tale of lechery and hairy cuisine, with Richard Bohringer (the cook), Michael Gambon (the lover) and Helen Mirren (the wife) and Alan Howard (her lover) (120 min).

Cannon Picturehouse (01-437 3561). Progs 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

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teaches students to "explore the world outside your head".

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# UK drive to produce a more skilled workforce

By Robin Oakley

The Government is planning a new drive to equip Britain to benefit from the post-1992 expansion of the Single European Market with a revolution in training skills.

Ministers believe that several million new jobs will be created by the market expansion, but recognize that they will go only to countries with highly skilled, highly trained workforces and that Britain is below European standards.

Government surveys last year discovered that seven out of 10 of Britain's 26 million workers left school at minimum leaving age. Seven out of 10 had only short initial training for their jobs and seven out of 10 had had no training since.

Mr Michael Howard, the new Secretary of State for Employment, plans to drive his department to produce a highly skilled workforce by developing the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) set up by his predecessor, Sir Norman Fowler. These give industrialists and businessmen the chief say in framing training efforts to suit local needs across the country.

Fifty-one of the 82 planned have approved funding and Mr Howard plans to have the remainder in operation by the end of the year, two years ahead of schedule.

A meeting last Wednesday of the National Training Task Force, the body responsible for co-ordinating the work of

the TECs decided to back a plan by which Britain's firms will give every employee an individual training development plan targeting the skills and qualifications it is hoped he will achieve.

The plan, based on National Vocational Qualifications, has to receive government approval but employment department officials are expecting Mr Howard to give the go-ahead, with a view to Britain's 26 million workforce being involved by 1995.

The Department of Employment plans to take youth training, in particular, significantly upmarket over the next

**Skills decade**.....5

few years with a new emphasis on the achievement of skills rather than the provision of jobs.

The aim is that every school leaver will be offered a programme leading to qualifications at level two of the National Vocational Qualification.

This means that those in factories will be trained to operative level, those in shops to section-manager and those in offices to office-manager. The aim is to have every young employee brought up to the equivalent of five GCE O'levels.

The plan is for as many more as possible to be taken to level three — the equivalent of two or three A levels.

A meeting last Wednesday of the National Training Task Force, the body responsible for co-ordinating the work of

Continued from page 1 sent its own counter-dossier yesterday to Labour headquarters calling on it to investigate what it called Mr Field's long record of collaboration with the Conservative Party rather than to inquire into "socialists in the Labour Party".

It accused Mr Field of backing the Government on employment training, anti-union laws and on opting out of the NHS.

Mr Field's report concentrates on three areas — alleged irregularities in his deselection, particularly at the December 8 meeting; the speedy affiliation to the local party of many branches of the Transport and General Workers' Union of which Mr Davies is a full-time official; and the politics of the Wirral

and in Birkenhead and Wallasey.

The Field dossier alleges that unauthorized delegates were allowed into the reselection meeting at Birkenhead town hall on December 8, and that their votes may have made a crucial difference.

However, the local party denies that any extra delegates came in.

• **Field Support:** Local support for Mr Field has been indicated by a poll conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for *The Sunday Times*.

The survey in Birkenhead showed that if Mr Field resigned his seat and fought a by-election against Mr Davies and the other political parties, he would win 69 per cent of the votes.

"You can always argue about the authenticity of one

or two things in an exhibition, but it is quite ridiculous to say up to half of them are wrong. We would be hardly likely to send a Hals exhibition to his birthplace where half the pictures on show are not by Hals.

It is at the Royal Academy until April then moves to Haarlem, the artist's birthplace. The news that 46 per cent of its exhibits were in doubt was dismissed last night by Mr Roger De Grey, president of the Royal Academy.

"I am absolutely confident in our exhibition. It has been authenticated by Seymour Slive, the chief scholar on Hals in conjunction with the Frans Hals museum," he said.

Professor Grimm, 49, formerly of Konstanz University, is now director of the

Frans Hals museum.

He would like an opportunity to point them out to journalists and art lovers at the exhibition. This is a most wonderful show and highly impressive, it is a great pity that 40 per cent of the exhibits are by minor or other hands completely different to those of the Master."

Professor Grimm, speaking from his home in Munich, said: "I am a fair player and I do not want to say something bad and then not be able to stand over it afterwards. I

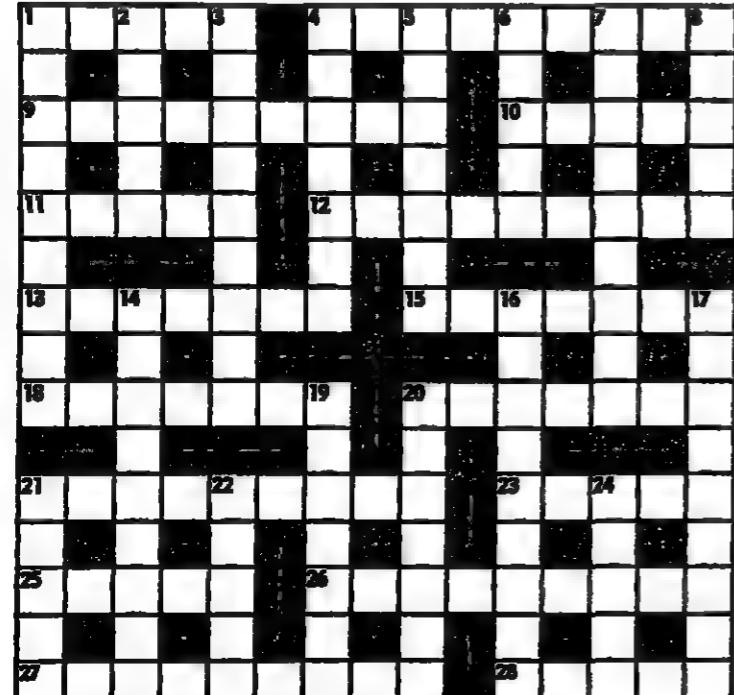
have written monographs on Hals and said his opinion was not based on personal feelings "but on the basic

observation of how certain artistic handwriting works and by looking at the detail of paintings over 28 years".

Professor Grimm's case is that paintings thought by experts to have been done by Hals were executed by either three of his seven sons, Jan, Harmen, and Frans the Younger, or apprentices. He says this is shown by a study of two of the artist's finest late works, "The Regentesses of the Old Men's Almshouse" and "The Regents of the Old Men's Almshouse".

However, it was bitterly — and successfully — opposed by the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, who cited the birth of Jesus as an example where Joseph was, to all intents and purposes, his father, although he was not his natural father.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,197



### WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

#### HORRIPILATION

a. A wall of defensive spikes  
b. Goose pimples  
c. A type of copper plating

#### SHROFF

a. The magpie  
b. A Suffolk sheriff  
c. A money-changer

#### FULHAM

a. To tell tall stories

b. United dice

c. A heavy-glazed pottery

#### SARAFAN

a. A Russian cloak

b. A Moorish galley

c. A fir's fan

#### Answers on page 18

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

#### London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within N & S Circ.) 751

M-ways/roads M4-M1 732

M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T 733

M-ways/roads Dartford T-M23 734

M-ways/roads M23-M4 735

M25 London Orbital only 736

#### Midland traffic and roadworks

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Wales 739

Midlands 740

East Anglia 741

North-West England 742

North-East England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

#### Answers on page 18

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

#### ABROAD

C. F

Aljaccio 14 57 s

Malaga 15 59 s

Montevideo 16 59 s

Madrid 17 59 s

Mexico C 18 68 s

Montevideo 19 68 s

Montreal 20 68 s

Moscow 21 68 s

Montevideo 22 68 s

Montevideo 23 68 s

Montevideo 24 68 s

Montevideo 25 68 s

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# Clans in fight for purity of bloodline

BUSINESS & FINANCE 21-29  
EDUCATION 31  
SPORT 34-40

# THE TIMES



SECTION 2

MONDAY JANUARY 22 1990

21

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar

1.6455 (-0.0245)

W German mark

2.8121 (+0.0074)

Exchange index

88.1 (-0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share

1858.0 (-41.1)

FT-SE 100

2335.0 (-45.1)

USM (Dastream)

157.30 (-0.23)

## Recession now, says economist

The economy has entered a recessionary phase and gross domestic product will fall 0.8 per cent this year, says Mr Peter Warburton, chief economist at Robert Fleming Securities.

He says it may be possible to pretend otherwise for a few months, but the "evidence is leaning heavily in the direction of falling GDP." He expects a return to 1 per cent growth next year.

Real declines this year in consumption, investment and stockbuilding will only in part be compensated by an abrupt improvement in exports. Consumer spending should fall by 1.1 per cent and business investment will be down 3 per cent. Improved exports should bring the current account deficit down to almost half the £20.2 billion expected for 1989.

Mr Warburton says wage inflation heading towards 10 per cent, against a background of no great industrial conflicts, is a product of "tax monetary control." Inflation, as measured by the retail price index, is likely to exceed last year's peak of 8.3 per cent before declining modestly in the autumn.

## Walker 'did not break SE rules'

A spokesman for Brent Walker yesterday denied the leisure group had broken any Stock Exchange rules or code in selling a 17.3 per cent stake in Baldwin, the holiday company, to the Singapore businessman Ong Beng Seng a month before Baldwin was to announce profits.

Brent Walker, headed by Mr George Walker, inherited the stake on buying Ellerman Holdings, the drinks interest of the Barclay Brothers, a year ago.

The spokesman says that despite Mr Walker being a director of Baldwin, he had no involvement with the company. As he did not own 30 per cent of Brent Walker, Mr Walker did not break any Stock Exchange guidelines. Brent Walker had taken legal advice before selling the stake.

## Sea Containers D-day moved

Sea Containers' deadline to sort out contracts for the sale of a large chunk of its business to Temple Holdings has been extended for a week to Friday.

Temple, owned by Tipperary, the British container group, and Stena, the Swedish ferry operator, has offered about £670 million for parts of Sea Containers' ferry and container assets. The board is likely to recommend the sale, but needed more time.

## Jobs gloom

London and the South-east, long seen as a haven for job seekers, have a gloomy employment outlook in the first quarter, says the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Tony Platt, chief executive, says the forecast for production industries, where employment has declined for the third consecutive quarter, is particularly dull.

## TOURIST RATES

	Bank Gold	Bank Gold
Australia \$	2.13	1.99
Austria Sch	20.60	18.40
Belgium Fr	61.75	57.85
Canada \$	2.01	1.88
Denmark Kr	11.28	10.58
Finland Mark	6.96	6.56
France Fr	9.94	9.24
Germany Dr	2.03	1.75
Iceland Kr	2.52	2.28
Hong Kong \$	13.45	12.55
Ireland Punt	1.115	1.045
Italy Lira	21.95	20.80
Japan Yen	2.24	2.08
Netherlands Gld	3.235	3.105
Norway Kr	11.32	10.86
Portuguese Esc	26.25	24.25
Spain Peseta	10.25	9.50
Switzerland Fr	10.54	10.04
Turkey Lira	2.60	2.44
USA \$	1.725	1.625
Yugoslavia Dinar	Refuge	Refuge

Rates for small denominations bank notes only as supplied by Barclays PLC. Different rates apply to travel cheques.

Retail Price Index 1976 (December)

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# GEC and BAe win £1bn defence deals

By Angela Mackay

Britain and Malaysia have signed defence contracts awarding GEC and British Aerospace business worth about £500 million each.

When the understanding was signed, Dr Mahathir said it would begin "a new period in the relationship between Malaysia and Great Britain" and, hopefully, lead to even better things.

The contracts are to provide 12 Tornado aircraft built by BAe, Marconi ground-based radar manufactured by GEC's subsidiary Marconi Command and Control, and ground-to-air as well as Rapier airbone missiles.

One source said the deal also included two frigates. However, this could not be confirmed.

A backlash of criticism over the terms of its purchase of Rover has haunted BAe lately. On the plus side, BAe said it could expect almost £2 billion in payments from Saudi Arabia for aircraft and missiles, in addition to the benefit of the Malaysian deal.

Malaysia has enjoyed a dramatic economic revival. Its economy shrank 1 per cent in 1985 and then stagnated for the next two years.

In 1988, the economy started turning around, propelled by the commodities boom. The growth rate surged to 8.7 per cent in 1988 and 7.6 per cent in 1989.

Analysts said signing the Malaysian contracts was evidence that new markets for UK-built defence equipment were still emerging.

## Airbus waiting on Aeroflot

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

An expected order for five Airbus A310 long-range, twin-engine jets from Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, this week will push the number of aircraft sold by the European aircraft manufacturing consortium to 1,334, worth well over \$80 billion (£48 billion).

With a backlog of 777 orders waiting to move on to the final assembly line at Toulouse, Airbus Industrie is becoming desperate to hear from British Aerospace that it has finally settled its long-running dispute with its engineers and can begin to supply wings again. Aerospace, the French partner in the

consortium, calculates it alone has lost £10 million as a direct result of the British strike.

With parts still rolling in from French and West German suppliers the staff car park at Toulouse has been taken over as a temporary storage area and a huge tent has had to be erected to keep crates out of the rain.

Production of new aircraft, which should have been running at the rate of at least 11 a month, has been slashed to fewer than two a month and at any time the line could come to a complete halt.

Airlines have been told that whatever happens, delivery

will have to be delayed for at least two months.

The strike could not have come at a worse time for Airbus which is making significant inroads into the traditionally American-dominated commercial aircraft market and had managed to get ahead of its delivery schedules last year and doubled its annual production rate.

The unions have now given the company until later this week to come up with a settlement based on their demands for a 35-hour week or else they will extend the strike to all plants 14 plants in the BAe empire.

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# Coalite provides fuel for Anglo's purse

The sale of assets from Coalite's bran tub moved into full swing last week as its builders' merchants chain went to CRH, the Irish building materials group. The £50 million price was at the top of the £40 million-£50 million range expected by Coalite's new owner, Anglo United, when it bid for the company last May.

The programme of disposals began in December with the sale of Coalite's quarries for £34 million, £14 million above budget. Santa Nicholas Wills of BET calculated a festive £31 million for Coalite's waste businesses over the Christmas break, compared with Anglo's guess estimate of £17 million before it started looking for buyers.

In all, Anglo has made £135 million on businesses it expected would raise £100 million. The signs are it will reach £200 million by March. A former oil depot in Wandsworth, and other properties may fetch £10 million. The pozzolanic cement and industrial furnace businesses stand to raise £15 million between them. The bulk of the balance will come from Coalite's oil interests, which are being put on the market in the next fortnight.

A surplus of, say, £50 million over the budgeted disposal proceeds would be a significant plus for a company capitalized at £160 million and would pave the way for Anglo's next move. But the uncertainty about the timing

of disposals and possible further acquisitions makes analysts reluctant to commit themselves to forecasts for the present year.

Anglo's broker, Charterhouse Tilney, has pencilled in profit of £35 million and earnings of 8.3p for 1992, putting the shares — very tentatively — on a prospective p/e ratio of seven at 59½p. However, the real case for Anglo is that the chairman, Mr David McElrath, has the right strategy for Coalite and the better-than-expected disposal proceeds show that he has not overpaid for the privilege of putting it into practice.

## BZW trust

Being told that you can have your cake and eat sounds like an end-of-the-pier joke.

But when BZW says it, there is reason to sit up and consider the prospect — especially when there is the lure not only of a projected gross dividend yield of 10 per cent on one of its new investment babies, but of capital growth too.

BZW's institutional investment arm is today launching the £70 million BZW Convertible Investment Trust.

The fund will establish its capital base from public subscriptions for 50 million shares at 100p each, and will also place index loan stock to raise a further £20 million.

Today's launch catches the swelling tide of interest in con-



**Right strategy:** David McElrath, chairman of Anglo, which could make £50m more than expected in Coalite sale proceeds

vertibles which, by their very nature, offer a fixed yield usually somewhat higher than those ruling on underlying ordinary shares.

Capitalization of the convertible market now stands at more than £16 billion, made up of 330 securities.

The investment philosophy of the trust will be to invest predominantly in the fast-growing UK convertible sector, while reserving the power to invest up to 20 per cent in similar instruments abroad.

One of the trust's attractions is dividends will be paid four times a year. The first intended for about October 12.

Another attraction is that if the rate of dividend growth from traditional equities slows under the impact of inflation in the 1990s, then at least the income element from the trust should still be appealing. The capital structure of the trust with its local stock introduces an element of gearing which should enhance its income.

BZW has more than £18 billion under management, and is no novice in its field. The issue is recommended.

## British Land

The British Land share price is in a highly nervous state. Suggest that someone is actually going to bid for it, and watch it soar.

Charterhouse, Wasserstein Perella, Berish Berger, Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts, Mountleigh... the list of potential bidders and advisers

grows. As one is suggested and knocked down, another takes its place. The stock market is doing a fine job of convincing itself that a billion pound bid must be on its way.

There is a window of opportunity. John Ritblat, the chairman, might have difficulty justifying a convincing all-in defensive revaluation so soon after losing the dispute over valuations in what was going to be New British Land.

Mr Ritblat's problem is that the better he makes a defen-

sive revaluation look, the worse the light cast on last month's unpleasant dispute. The nearer any bid is to last month's dispute, the less room Mr Ritblat has to manoeuvre.

He does, however, have the security of size. British Land is in the property sector's top five. Its London investment portfolio makes up about two-thirds of its £1.4 billion property portfolio. Last year's rent roll of £70 million should increase significantly this year, easily covering conservative gearing of about 36 per cent.

Within the sector, only Land Securities could contemplate a £1 billion-plus bid with any comfort. Hence continuing talk of a consortium bid.

But at what price? At the end of the year to last March, Mr Ritblat reported a net asset value of 531p a share. Only a few months ago, many analysts had more than 600p pencilled in for this March. But, as evidence of sliding property yields mounts, forecasts are being cut towards the lower end of a 530p-580p range.

At 401p, British Land shares currently stand on a 24 per cent discount to assets — historically and, quite possibly, prospectively.

The days of paying full prospective asset value are over. So the 5-10 per cent discount that has succeeded recently suggests a bid of 475p-500p might succeed. An imaginative bidder could probably use material in Mr Ritblat's

redundant restructuring documents to justify an opening bid of 450p. But the bidder might just walk into a trap.

Having been thwarted last month, Mr Ritblat could be forgiven for walking away from the company. But how much more in character to seize the opportunity to relaunch a revised version of his restructuring plan, a move that neatly switches his role from defence to attack?

## Wassall/Metal Closures

Wassall, the Hanson-backed mini-conglomerate, needs just 10 per cent more acceptances to win its battle for control of the pedestrian Metal Closures group. It deserves to get them.

The offer, an exit p/e of 20 on the cash and share package and 24 on the cash alternative, is generous for a company which has been shrinking in real terms for years. Metal Closures' attraction seems principally to be that it offers income funds a high yield, even though its forecast dividend is uncovered.

Aside from those specialists, other shareholders are likely to do better backing a young team that will make a better fist of growing the business than the present board. The offer closes on Wednesday. Shareholders should accept.

## US NOTEBOOK

### Dash for cash as the bond market takes a battering

From Maxwell Newton, New York

**A** ppalling conditions in the New York government bond market have led to big losses, major portfolio liquidations and extreme unease. On Thursday, sentiment was seriously undermined by leaks to the *Wall Street Journal* by Mr Manuel Johnson and Mr Wayne Angell — powerful Federal Reserve governors — of notice of their refusal to sanction any further easing by the central bank.

Bond prices in New York have also suffered badly from the debacle in the Japanese bond market, where the 10-year Japanese government bond has fallen about six points since January 1, having already fallen about six points between August and January.

That's because Hitachi's double-layer type black and white STN LCDs with CFL\* backlighting create a beautifully pure black and white screen with impeccable contrast. The difference is dramatic. And gratifying to the eye.

Such innovation is one result of Hitachi's advanced micron-level technology and incorporated in the HL500. It assures exceptional clarity for text and complex graphics and fully supports VGA software. Hitachi computers feature state-of-the-art LSIs and VLSIs made by Hitachi.

The relative resilience of shares has added still more gloom to bonds. In the past month, to January 19, the US Long Bond was down from 103 to below 98. Leading players liquidated entire positions.

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# Hoylake seeks early US ruling in Farmers fight

From Philip Robinson, Los Angeles

Sir James Goldsmith will open a fresh battle in California tomorrow as part of his five-month fight to seek American regulators' approval to control Farmers group, the insurance company owned by BAT Industries and California's second largest insurer.

His Hoylake Investments and Axa Midi Assurances, France's third largest insurance group, want an early decision from the key state of California — which Axa says influences other states during the nine-month battle when Farmers was fighting off the \$5.2 billion (£3.1 billion) bid from BAT in 1988.

Axa and Hoylake need approval from eight other insurance regulators if a new takeover bid by Sir James for BAT is to get off the ground and Hoylake is to sell Farmers to Axa for \$4.5 billion. As part of the deal, Axa will invest nearly \$1 billion in Hoylake.

In hearings tomorrow, both companies will urge California officials to bring forward

their consideration from March 19 to February 13.

According to California insurance officials, BAT has lodged stiff objections against moving the hearing date.

Advocates to Axa say California's ownership decision influenced other states during the nine-month battle when Farmers was fighting off the \$5.2 billion (£3.1 billion) bid from BAT in 1988.

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Those close to Axa say it is

confident of producing convincing arguments that it is a fitting owner for Farmers.

Dates for hearings by the seven remaining American states now stretch into April and four have yet to fix dates.

Battle recommences today

for approval from the state of Illinois with evidence expected from M Claude Bébér, Axa's chairman and chief executive.

Last week, BAT renewed its

attack on Axa criticizing what it called the debt-funded deal as a potential disaster.

Mr Jeffrey Beyer, a vice-president of Farmers, said: "Axa Midi's plan to take 75 per cent of Farmers' earnings as dividends to meet Axa's heavy debt obligations — more

than twice the average for US insurance companies and over double that paid by Farmers under current arrangements — would deprive Farmers of funds targeted to reinvestment and building of the company's long-term strength."

He added: "Axa's US track record is questionable. It only

owns a very small reinsurance company and has no US experience in Farmers' main lines of property and casualty insurance."

Axa says BAT's assertion that it takes a lower dividend from Farmers takes no account of a near \$1 billion balloon debt repayment due to BAT towards the end of the nineties on money borrowed to finance its bid for Farmers.

## Wakeham hears plan to save energy

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Mr John Wakeham, Energy Secretary, has been advised of minor changes to the proposed supply licences in privatization which could promote energy efficiency without sacrificing area electricity board profits.

Mr Wakeham had asked for a submission from Friends of the Earth, which has calculated that small adjustments to the licences could yield substantial savings.

The Energy Department, the area boards and PowerGen, the smaller of the two generators to be created from the Central Electricity Generating Board, have expressed broad approval. But the tight timetable for the privatization's programme could make the changes impossible.

Mr Wakeham is expected to announce the final shape of the supply licences, which will control transactions between the generating and distribution companies and provide the basis for regulating profits, next month.

The licences will also pass the statutory obligation to keep the lights on from the generators to the distributors, and it is here that the Friends of the Earth has suggested some possible savings.

It proposes that when a board contracts to supply a fixed amount of power, it

could do this by agreeing a generating contract or suggesting the use of energy-saving equipment.

FoE argues the

area boards could meet customer demand by placing supply contracts with generators or with specialist energy management companies.

The present draft licences prevent area boards from passing on to customers the costs of any energy-saving contracts. This, says FoE, provides no encouragement for them to promote energy conservation more actively.

## ECONOMIC VIEW EC meets the challenge of financial glasnost

Last week the main Communist countries excluding China finally re-entered the western financial community. At an historic meeting in Paris, high-level representatives from the Soviet Union and all the east European countries except Albania met their western counterparts to discuss financial cooperation and the development challenges posed by *perestroika*.

Whether the comrades will think it was worthwhile, once they have been properly exposed to IMF-style intrigue and the tedious position-taking which passes for debate in the World Bank, remains to be seen. But with the inter-dependence of national economies increasing all the time, it must be desirable to have the Eastern bloc countries in the fold rather than outside. Until now they have stood stiffly apart from the international financial dialogue established since 1945 by the Bretton Woods institutions.

The occasion for this financial *détente* was a meeting to discuss the establishment of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Membership of the EBRD will have a membership divided between the eastern bloc countries and the developed countries of the West. Although its name echoes the formal title of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the EC's development bank will, unlike the World Bank, focus exclusively on helping the private sector.

The precise size of the bank has yet to be decided, but the range of estimates centres on Ecu 10 billion (about £7.3 billion). This represents the total eventual capital, of which only a proportion will be paid in by shareholder countries, the gap being covered by commercial borrowing. Shareholders will probably include all the participants at last week's meeting, EC countries having a little over half. Loans will be linked to specific private sector projects such as joint ventures or privatizations.

There will be no macro-economic conditionality for loans on the IMF pattern, but there may be general conditions written into the bank's constitution, such as a commitment to free markets and possibly democracy. The aim is to get the institution established as soon as possible, with the first loans perhaps being made by the end of the year.

The location of the new institution has also not been decided. Czechoslovakia's Mr Klaus had one good suggestion. Since the Second World War, one of Prague's premier buildings has housed a museum of Marxist-Leninism; as that clearly has no future, said Mr Klaus, it would be a perfect place for the bank. However, the new institution seems more likely to end up within the EC. On that basis, London, so far without an important EC institution, should have a good claim.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## New face at Spitting Image



Pulling the strings: Sargent, chairman, will take over the day-to-day running of the company

*Spitting Image*, the Central TV satirical show that aims to upset most of the Establishment, has a new chairman (Martin Waller writes).

But, hardly in keeping with its ideas of accountability and open government, nobody is saying just how much Mr William Sargent, who runs The Frame Store, a graphics house providing special effects for TV, is paying for his estimated 60 per cent of Spitting Image Productions.

He is buying out Mr John Lloyd, the man behind Rowan Atkinson's *Blackadder* series; Mr John Blair, who runs his

Rift healed

A fight for the control of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya of Spain ended at the weekend when its hitherto deeply-split board unanimously elected a new chairman and began other reforms.

### Ernst jobs go

Ernst & Young's management consultancy have made 39 staff redundant, including seven partners, as part of a re-jigging of its corporate strategy.

### Mine reopens

Ok Tedi Mining's copper and gold mine in western Papua New Guinea has reopened after a blockade of the mine's access road was lifted.

YJ Lovell, the construction company, is deciding what to do with its 10 per cent stake in the rival group Higgs and Hill after its £162 million bid failed at the weekend.

By the time the bid lapsed on Saturday, Lovell could speak for only 34.82 per cent of its target.

Sir Brian Hill, chairman of Higgs and Hill, said yesterday the hostile bid had "cost of lot of money" to defend but had put the spotlight on the

company's assets and prospects.

"Our businesses in France, Spain and Holland are strong and point to continued growth in the 1990s along with our UK construction division," he added.

Originally, Lovell bid £139 million for Higgs and Hill and was boosted by the support of Mr John Adams, Higgs and Hill's deputy chairman, who along with some associates pledged about 13 per cent of

the company's stock. However, City analysts generally concluded that even the revised bid undervalued the company and were reluctant to accept Lovell's assessment of the bid's commercial logic.

Lovell's offer document presents the group as highly-gearred and it is unlikely it will be willing or able to hold on to the stake indefinitely.

Higgs and Hill's shares ended 5p lower on Friday at 408p.

Method of acceptance

Copies of this notice and acceptance forms for completion are being sent by post to holders of 92 per cent Conversion Stock, 2001.

In the case of joint accounts, forms are being sent to the form of the holders whose names are being used in the United Kingdom (or, if none, the holder's address, to the first-named holder). Holders who wish to convert all or part of their holdings should complete the acceptance form. Stock resulting from this conversion may be added to existing holdings of 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 2001.

Completed acceptance forms with stock certificates must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues, New Change, London, EC4M 9AA, not later than 12.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1990, or at any of the Branches or Agencies of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1990. The Bank of England will acknowledge receipt of acceptance forms.

In the case of stockholders who are members of the Central Gilt Office (CGO) Service, completed acceptance forms must be lodged at the Bank of England, Central Gilt Office, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU not later than 12.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1990.

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Arrangements for conversion

Up to and including 9th February 1990 holdings in respect of which the conversion option has been exercised will be described on the register as 99 per cent Conversion Stock, 2001 "Assented"; and from 12th February 1990 until 24th July 1990 new holdings of 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 2001 issued on conversion will be described on the register as 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 2001 "A". Certificates for the new holdings of 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 2001 "A" will be issued as soon as possible after 12th February 1990.

• Daniel Jeffreys, the former Cazenove and BBC man who was laid off by Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers after only 10 days — he was recruited as its UK equity strategist — received £35,000 to send him on his way, less than half the sum he had privately hoped for. But at £3,500 a day, it cannot be bad.

• Philip Birch, the former chairman and chief executive of the Halfords-to-Payless DIY group Ward White — until its hostile takeover by Boots in August last year — today begins his new job as the non-executive chairman of BZW Convertibles Trust, the first investment trust to specialize exclusively in convertible stocks. A part-time post, it is Birch's second City position within as many months. He has also joined the six-man panel which will, on behalf of the National Association of Pension Funds, investigate the way in which such funds measure their own performance. "There appears to be a degree of uncertainty as to whether the methods of measuring performance are accurate or fair," says Birch, aged 57, who started his career as a merchant seaman and then a librarian in his native Liverpool. Birch, still patiently waiting for Boots to settle his compensation claim for breach of contract — the matter is in the hands of lawyers, a notoriously slow and cost-intensive course of action — is nevertheless planning a more full-time come-back elsewhere. "I'm trying to get my hands on a publicly-quoted group," he says. "And I hope it will happen within the course of the next three months." But it might not, he adds, be in retailing. "I'm not adverse to going into a service company," he hints, admitting that he already has one or two ideas up his sleeve.

• Sir James Goldsmith will open a fresh battle in California tomorrow as part of his five-month fight to seek American regulators' approval to control Farmers group, the insurance company owned by BAT Industries and California's second largest insurer.

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area boards could meet customer demand by placing supply contracts with generators or with specialist energy management companies.

The present draft licences prevent area boards from passing on to customers the costs of any energy-saving contracts. This, says FoE, provides no encouragement for them to promote energy conservation more actively.

Mr Sargent admits some nervousness. "When I first approached you, and I gave my first look at Spitting Image, I had the distinct impression that the lunatics had taken over the asylum."

Mr Sargent plans to expand

the company's output and has already sold a new series, a £3 million comedy featuring animal puppets, to the ITV network for broadcast next January. He is also negotiating with Disney to provide

the company's stock. However, City analysts generally concluded that even the revised bid undervalued the company and were reluctant to accept Lovell's assessment of the bid's commercial logic.

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## REPORTING THIS WEEK

# BZW expects 25% jump to £36m at new-look Gestetner

**TODAY**

**INTERVIEW:** Associated British Consultants, Beales (John), GT Japan Investment Trust, Heath Samuel & Sons, Menier-Swan Group, Westport Group, Plastic Aukett Associates, Baldwin.

**TOMORROW**

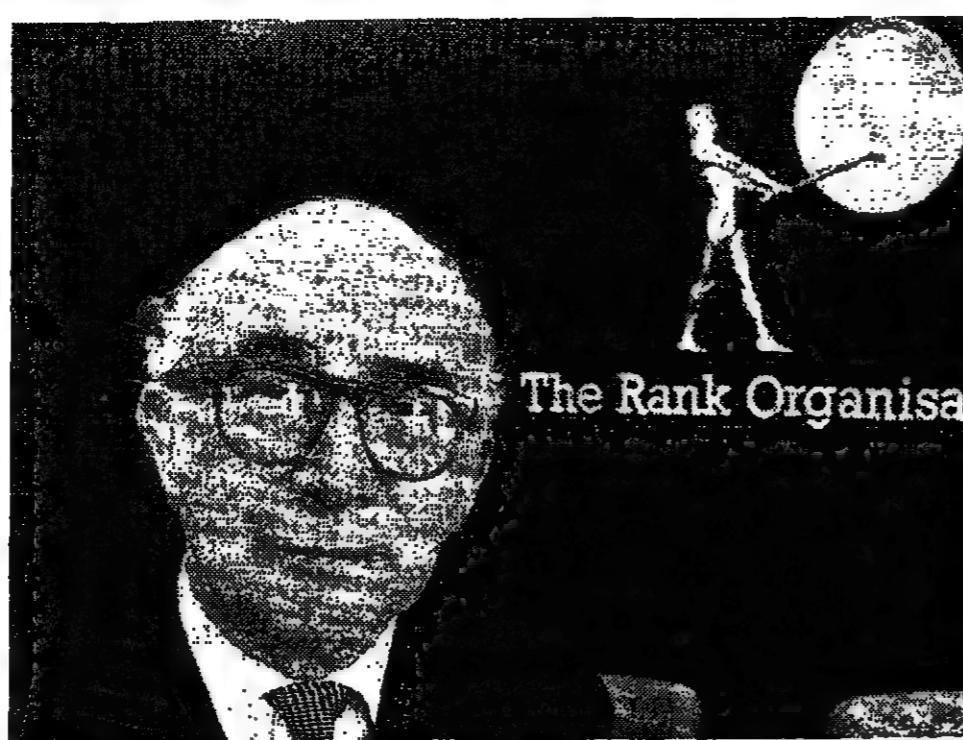
**INTERVIEW:** Kinscragge, Murray Smaller Markets Trust, Saville Gordon (A) Group, Scott Pickford, Woods (John D), Finnis Pavilion Leisure.

**WEDNESDAY**

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, expects full-time taxable profits to expand to £36 million at Gestetner Holdings, the office equipment distributor. This would be a rise of 25 per cent on last year's £28.8 million. The group has seen a lot of rationalization and the results should reflect some further improvement in margins, though the recovery is now largely over and it will be finding life harder.

The management restructuring came too late at Chrysalis Group, the music and leisure company, which is expected to show significant losses. Some analysts are expecting final pre-tax losses of more than £9 million, compared with last year's profit of £1.8 million.

The main impact will have come from North America, which accounts for more than half of profits, after reduced sales and higher development costs. The benefits from the cash injection from Thorn EMI — which took a half share in the business for £51 million — and the management changes should lead to a recovery in the next year.



The Rank Organisation

Benefit from acquisitions should boost Newman Teaks, the Birmingham manufacturer of door and window fittings and locks, which has seen a big rationalization in preparation for lower British building activity.

Analysts expect pre-tax profits to advance from £16.8 million to £20.85 million for the full year, with the total dividend rising from 8.5p to about 9.3p.

**INTERVIEW:** Associated Nursing Services, Bush Bloxstock Agency, Clegg House, Fisons, Hancocks Electronics Group, Labour Platinum Mines, Logistics, Property Security Investment Trust, Richmond Oil & Gas, Rustenburg Platinum

**THURSDAY**

Fitch Lowell, the food manufacturer and distributor, will feel the effects of much higher pig prices — which soared by as much as 50 per cent at one time — on its manufacturing operations.

The company's exposure to pig prices will have affected sales, damped margins and held back profits. County

NatWest WoodMac, the broker, is expecting half-time pre-tax profits to improve from £13.3 million to £14.5 million.

The Nomura Research Institute expects Lomax, the international trading group headed by Mr Tony Rowland, to show final pre-tax profits of £285 million, compared with £225 million, although this is at the higher end of forecasts which start at £165 million.

Profits will include a £38.4 million profit on the disposal of whisky stocks, taken above the line at the interim stage and, with only 38 per cent of earnings from Britain, Lomax should benefit from improved

strength. Worries about next month's election have added another cloud to the horizon. The pro-business ruling Liberal Democrats will probably suffer a setback though they are likely to retain power. But a poor performance by the government at the polls will do little to boost confidence in Tokyo as an attractive short-term home for investors' spare cash.

With Japan still suffering from the political turmoil that followed last year's Recruit bribery scandal, the Tokyo market has also been edgy

about the possibility of another scandal involving a ruling party MP after a newspaper alleged that Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former prime minister, made a windfall profit of Y120 million (£500,000) through a stock deal.

Mr Nakasone filed a defamation suit against the newspaper, the *Asahi Shimbun*, on Friday, but the national daily said it stood by its story.

Investors' enthusiasm has also been jolted by the unrest in the Soviet Union before rushing back to the market-place.

overseas earnings after a weaker pound.

Sir Patrick Meany's Rank Organisation, the leisure and entertainments group, is expected to show pre-tax profits advancing from £255 million to £290 million for the year.

Bingo halls and films are expected to continue doing well, regardless of falling consumer expenditure, as they tend to involve fairly low spending.

Rank Xerox, which provides about half of the profits, has seen some slowing down in sales. However, with more than 75 per cent of sales overseas, it will have been fairly insulated and 60 per cent of revenue comes from leasing and rental which tends to be more stable.

Misys, the fast-growing computer services company which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, could report interim pre-tax profits of £5.5 million, against £1.82 million. Some analysts are looking for full-year profits nearing £15 million.

**INTERVIEW:** Daigan Holdings, Farpak, Fitch Lowell, Knops & Knockars, McKinsey Securities, Misys, Newark (Louis), Park Food Group, Ragan Property Trust, Rank Xerox, RHM, S.H. Smith, Lovell, Rank Organisation, Southern Holdings Inc, Warner Estate Holdings.

**FRIDAY**

Intertel, Cassidy Brothers, Dyson (A), Holden, Eversheds, Investors Capital Trust, Radix Time Control, Finnis, Granite Investment Co, Heavitree Brae, Trawood, Whitgate Leisure.

**Philip Pangalos**

## Tokyo stock market steadies its nerves

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

The Tokyo stock market seems to have regained its composure after a run of nerves. But, while the selling that has knocked more than 2,000 points off the Nikkei index has slowed, there are still few strong reasons to buy.

The Nikkei — which rose 107.08 points on Friday to close at 36,836.54 — is about where it was in early December, before an end-of-year buying spree left it ripe for a fall.

The general feeling is that the market rose too fast in December — ending last year

at a record 38,915.87 — and has fallen too fast in January. But there were signs on Friday that investors were regaining confidence and looking for opportunities to re-enter the market.

If share values remain stable, Tokyo should resume its upward trend during the next few weeks. But there are several landmines along the way.

The yen remains too weak to persuade traders that the Bank of Japan and the finance ministry have finished arguing over what to do to restore its

strength. Worries about next month's election have added another cloud to the horizon. The pro-business ruling Liberal Democrats will probably suffer a setback though they are likely to retain power. But a poor performance by the government at the polls will do little to boost confidence in Tokyo as an attractive short-term home for investors' spare cash.

With Japan still suffering from the political turmoil that followed last year's Recruit bribery scandal, the Tokyo market has also been edgy

despite the market's setback, there remains little sign of panic. The central bank has said it is ready to do whatever is necessary to restore confidence in Japan's financial markets.

It talks of the Nikkei's retreat as little more than a correction of a market that was ramped up in December.

Dealers seem to share the Bank of Japan's view, but most appear to be waiting for the election results and for signs of calm in the Soviet Union before rushing back to the market-place.

**GILT-EDGED**

## Trade figures likely to give crumb of comfort

likely that "underlying" inflation can fall much below 6 per cent this year.

Relative to other G7 economies, virtually all the key inflation indicators (the growth in unit wage costs, money supply growth and the exchange rate) are flashing bright red for Britain.

Moreover, the authorities are showing an exceptional talent in shooting themselves in both feet. The poll tax, the uniform business rate and the higher utility charges resulting from the privatization programme are likely to contribute at least 1 per cent to the inflation rate this year. So much for inflation being the "judge and jury."

The fiscal stimulus from the NMC cuts in October and the public spending increase announced in the autumn statement have yet to take full effect. In addition, last year's collapse in sterling is beginning to become more visible in export data and will help to bail out the economy this year.

While a prolonged period of high base rates will tend to depress spending and investment, thus increasing recessionary fears over the next few months, the economy has proved sufficiently interest-rate-resistant to avoid an outright recession.

Certainly, Mrs Thatcher will be keen to avoid such an outcome as electoral considerations and the timing of the general election increasingly dominate economic policy decisions.

However, for inflation and inflation expectations to significantly improve would actually require a deep recession and a massive rise in unemployment. Mrs Thatcher's so-called economic miracle has failed to crack Britain's inflation psychology and it looks highly unlikely.

**Neil MacKinnon**

Chief Economist,

*Yamaichi International*

## 'Peg duty' plea by wine trade

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

With many wine prices rising at least 3 per cent at the vineyard gate the Wine and Spirit Association is appealing to the Chancellor to at least hold duties at their present level in the Budget.

There are fears in the trade that duties will be increased in

line with inflation. The association also wants a duty deferral so that the taxes are paid when alcoholic drinks are sold rather than when leaving the bonded warehouse. This would be in line with the way value added tax is levied.

Sales for October show even sparkling wines and table wines — the two main growth areas — down more than 3 per cent on annual comparison. Fortified wines sales were down 16 per cent.

Overall wine sales were down 2.6 per cent and are expected that table wines could finish the year at about the same level of sales by volume as the previous year.

Market conditions this year would leave no room for extra tax, the association said.

**USM REVIEW**

## Spandex goes over the Wall in search of new eastern bloc markets



Charles Dobson: heading eastwards

Hardly had the first souvenir piece of the Berlin Wall gone on sale than Mr Charles Dobson, chairman of Spandex, was scrambling across to look for business in the East.

And in April, Spandex will launch a roadshow hoping to sell East Germans its computerized equipment and materials for use in signwriting.

"Who would have dreamt of recent events in eastern Europe? As soon as it became clear East Germany could open up to trade, we contacted our computer equipment manufacturer in the States for an extension to our distribution territories," says Mr Dobson.

Spandex distributes and services the Gerber range of computers and signmaking products, covering every need from low-cost machines to sophisticated, high-productivity systems.

The company already has an extensive network throughout western Europe, with four subsidiaries in Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain and West Germany. The assault on the East German market will be launched by its West German subsidiary which was quick to latch on to the potential.

In 1988, Spandex raised pre-tax profits from £2.4 million to £4 million. In 1989, analysts are looking for a final figure of £4.5 million. Volume sales to Europe account for 40 per cent of the group total and about 20 per cent of profits. And Mr Dobson is hoping the market in the East will eventually provide a big boost.

"Our equipment is competitively priced. Most of our starter equipment is under £9,000. That's the right price to get

the people of East Germany interested in automated signwriting equipment," he says. Not only will Spandex benefit from carving out a new market, it will also generate valuable additional revenue from servicing contracts and the supply of materials.

Mr Dobson hopes that if the venture may it attract renewed support for the share price which has been in the doldrums, closing on Friday at 220p. Spandex was floated on the USM in November 1986, at 160p. It reached a high of 400p but has since lost ground.

**Michael Clark**

## Shoemaker well heeled

when it launched its bid for Peter Black last year.

It has also strengthened its balance sheet by selling a property it owned in York Way, north London, for £2 million and Custom Cases, its luggage business, for £2.3 million.

Against such a background, Beeson Gregory has increased its profit forecast for the group from £1.3 million for 1989 to £1.9 million, and from £1.7 million for 1990 to £2.3 million.

Mr Matthews says: "Our new forecast puts the shares on a rating of 6.2 to December 1990, supported by a yield of 8 per cent. Following the asset revaluation carried out at the time of the Peter Black bid, we estimate that the net asset value per share is 185p (excluding pension fund surplus). Two companies have stakes in excess of 8 per cent, and further stake-building is a possibility."

**Carol Leonard**

UNLISTED SECURITIES									
Capitalisation	Company	Price	Chg.	Gross	Dr.	Yld.	Div.	Wk.	P/E
19.1m	Green (Estate)	245	-	245	245	3.4	3.2	250	111
7,012,000	Green Light	104	-	104	104	1.1	1.1	104	104
5,780,000	Aberdeen Site Hse	105	-	105	105	2.2	2.2	105	105
13.2m	Acorn Corp	77	-	77	77	2.9	2.9	77	77
8,254,000	Acres Group	105	-	105	105	2.9	2.9	105	105
13.0m	Adair Plc	145	-	145	145	17.7	17.7	145	145
8,471,000	Adams	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
2,625,000	Alcon Int'l	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
11.7m	Altair Int'l	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
2,051,000	Amberley Co	105	-	105	105	17.7	17.7	105	105
27.1m	Anglo Pac Res	105	-	105	105	17.7	17.7	105	105
6,028,000	Anglo American Prods	200	+10	200	200	17.7	17.7	200	200
50.3m	Arched Int'l	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
1,028,000	Architectural Plastics	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
1,224,000	Arco Int'l	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
2,020,000	Arco Plastics	120	-	120	120	17.7	17.7	120	120
1,224,000	Arco Polymers								

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# likely to comfort

likely that "underlying" inflation can fall much below 5 per cent this year. Relative to other companies, normally all the key growth or cost wise cost, the exchange rates and foreign currencies for Britain. Moreover, the earnings are showing an exceptional return in showing them that the underlying business rate and the higher utility charges resulting from the privatisation programme are set to contribute at least 10 per cent to the inflation rate this year. So much for inflation, let's hope the "judge and jury" will be right.

**B**uyers' leaders in the UK market decide to call a day after all the game is something they might offer a crumb of comfort. The trade deficit seems to be improving and Britain's data is likely to encourage. Certainly, the world appears to be over the horizon — those oil salesmen from Japan's business should note their strong has risen by about 2 per cent against the yen this month, with a slight higher increase against the mark. If the trade numbers are anything, you could stage a recovery from an extremely overvalued technical position.

However, if you do not believe in Mrs Thatcher's supply side miracle and an ever-increasing trend that the "new era" is a permanent feature of the longer term, then an average yield of 10-11 per cent on the 10-year benchmark long-term is not higher, up to 11. So the minimum required to secure some form of capital protection.

Neil MacKinnon  
Editorial Director, Financial Times

## y wine trade

general wine company, which wine sales are up 10 per cent. This is a wine sales up 10 per cent and it is reported that this was due to the introduction of a new wine range, which has been well received by consumers. The new wine range is called "The New Wine" and it is reported that it has been well received by consumers. The new wine range is called "The New Wine" and it is reported that it has been well received by consumers.

A copy of this document, which comprises listing particulars in relation to BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC (the "Company") given in compliance with the listing rules made under Section 142 of the Financial Services Act 1986, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with Section 149 of that Act.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued, and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List. It is expected that dealings in the Ordinary Shares will commence on Thursday, 8th February, 1990.

The Directors of the Company (the "Directors"), whose names appear under "Directors, Manager and Advisers", accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

# BZW CONVERTIBLE INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

(Incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. Registered No. 2409732)

## Offer for Subscription

by

Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited

of

50,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each

at 100p per share

payable in full on application

The Offer has been fully underwritten by Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited. 12,500,000 Ordinary Shares are available for subscription for by the public. The Directors intend to satisfy sub-underwriters' applications for a minimum of 75 per cent. of their sub-underwriting commitments to the extent that such applications are received.

### SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised  
£5,050,000

in Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Issued and to be  
issued fully paid  
£5,050,000

### INDEBTEDNESS

Simultaneously with this Offer, £20 million of Equities Index Unsecured Loan Stock 1996-2002 is being placed. Summary details of the Equities Index Unsecured Loan Stock 1996-2002 are contained in Part IV of this document.

Save as referred to above, as at the date of this document, the Company has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

The application list for the Ordinary Shares now being offered for subscription will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1990 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application and an application form are set out at the end of this document. No Equities Index Unsecured Loan Stock 1996-2002 is available for subscription pursuant to the Offer.

### PROPOSED TIMETABLE

Latest time and date for receipt of applications	10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1990
Basic of allocation to be announced by	10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 31st January, 1990
Renounceable letters of allotment to be despatched on Dealings in the Ordinary Shares to commence at	Wednesday, 7th February, 1990
Latest time and date for splitting renounceable letters of allotment	9.00 a.m. on Thursday, 8th February, 1990
Latest time and date for registration of renunciation Despatch of Ordinary Share certificates	3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th March, 1990
	3.00 p.m. on Friday, 9th March, 1990
	Friday, 6th April, 1990

### SUMMARY

The information set out below should be read in conjunction with the full text of this document, from which it is extracted.

- BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC is a new investment trust which will invest predominantly in the UK convertible market.
- The dramatic expansion of the UK convertible market in terms of the size and number of new issues over recent years, has led the Directors to believe that there is an opportunity to form a portfolio combining high and secure initial income with the prospect of capital growth and a rising income over time.
- The projected gross dividend yield will be approximately 10 per cent.\* at the Offer Price of 100p. This yield and the prospect of capital growth are, in the opinion of the Directors, the key attractions of the Company.
- The capital structure has been enhanced by the introduction of Index Loan Stock.
- BZW Investment Management will be the investment manager. With £18 billion under management, it is one of the largest and most respected companies in the UK investment management sector.

### INVESTMENT TRUST STATUS

The Directors intend that the Company will be an investment company within the meaning of Section 266 of the Companies Act 1985 and that its affairs will be conducted in such a manner as to satisfy the requirements of The Stock Exchange for an investment trust and the conditions for approval as an investment trust set out in Section 842 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988. Such approval is granted retrospectively for each accounting period. The Company will be exempt from UK corporation tax on capital gains in respect of each accounting period for which such approval is granted.

### DIVIDEND POLICY AND ACCOUNTS

It is expected that dividends will be paid quarterly to Ordinary Shareholders with the first dividend being paid on or about 12th October, 1990 in respect of the period to 31st July, 1990. Thereafter it is anticipated that dividends will be paid quarterly in January, April, July and October each year until the Company is wound up. The income of the Company will be derived wholly or mainly from shares or other securities. It is the Directors' intention that not more than 15 per cent. of the income derived from shares and securities will be retained by the Company.

The accounts of the Company will be made up to 31st July in each year. The Company's first accounting period will end on 31st July, 1990.

### DEFINITIONS

In this document the following words and expressions shall bear the following meanings except where the context otherwise requires:

- "Company" BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC
- "Directors" or "Board" Directors of the Company
- "BZW Investment Management" Barclays de Zoete Wedd Investment Management Limited
- "BZW" Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited
- "Application Form" application form in respect of the Offer attached hereto
- "IMRO" Investment Management Regulatory Organisation Limited
- "Index" FT-Actuaries All-Share Index
- "Index Loan Stock" Equities Index Unsecured Loan Stock 1996-2002 of the Company as more fully described in Part IV of this document
- "Offer" offer for subscription of Ordinary Shares contained in this document
- "Offer Price" 100p per Ordinary Share
- "Ordinary Shares" ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company
- "Ordinary Shareholders" holders of Ordinary Shares
- "Personal Equity Plan" a plan as defined in the Personal Equity Plan Regulations 1989
- "Placing" placing of £20 million of Index Loan Stock simultaneously with the Offer
- "Stockholders" holders of the Index Loan Stock
- "The Stock Exchange" The International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland Limited

### DIRECTORS, MANAGER AND ADVISERS

Directors (non executive)  
Philip Birch (Chairman)  
David Alfred Acland  
Barry John Southcott  
Philip Richard Withers Green  
all of Ebbgate House, 2 Swan Lane, London EC4R 3TS

Registered Office  
Ebbgate House  
2 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3TS  
Secretary  
Ivory & Sime plc  
One Charlotte Square  
Edinburgh EH2 4DZ

Investment Manager  
Barclays de Zoete Wedd Investment Management Limited  
Seal House  
1 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3UD

Financial Adviser and Sponsor  
Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited  
Ebbgate House  
2 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3TS  
Stockbrokers  
de Zoete & Bevan Limited  
Ebbgate House  
2 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3TS

Solicitors to the Company  
Dickson Minto W.S.  
11 Walker Street  
Edinburgh EH3 7NE  
Solicitors to the Issue  
Clifford Chance  
Royce House  
Aldermanbury Square  
London EC2V 7LD

Reporting Accountants & Auditors  
Arthur Andersen & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Surrey Street  
London WC2R 2PS  
Registrars and Transfer Agents  
Barclays Bank PLC  
Registration and New Issues  
PO Box 34  
Octagon House  
Gadbrook Park  
Northwich  
Cheshire CW9 7RD

### DIRECTORS

Philip Birch, aged 57, is Chairman and Managing Director of Ward White Group. He became Managing Director of John White Footwear in 1969 prior to the creation of Ward White Group in 1972. He was a director of Cowan de Groot for three years to October 1987.

David Acland, aged 60, is Chairman of BZW Investment Management, a position he previously held at Barclays Investment Management. Following a successful career in industry, where he was Finance Director and subsequently Chief Executive at W. H. Smith & Son, he joined the Financial Services Division of Barclays Bank. He was Chairman of Barclays Unicorp Group and currently holds other directorships within the Barclays Group. He is also Chairman of Electric and General Investment Company and a Director of Kleinwort Overseas Investment Trust.

Barry Southcott, aged 39, is Managing Director of the Marketable Securities Division of CIN Management, the investment manager for the British Coal Pension Funds. He joined CIN in 1975 and prior to that was an investment analyst with Phillips & Drew. He is also a Director of British Investment Trust and Edinburgh Fund Managers.

Dick Withers Green, aged 47, has overall responsibility for BZW Investment Management's day to day investment operations. In 1970 he became a partner of de Zoete & Bevan operating within the pension fund department. For the ten years prior to the formation, in 1986 of BZW Investment Management, he was responsible for the co-ordination of the day to day investment policy.

### OFFER STATISTICS

Number of Ordinary Shares in issue following the Offer	50,500,000
Offer Price per Ordinary Share	100p
Estimated net asset value per Ordinary Share	96.1p
Approximate projected gross dividend yield at the Offer Price*	10%

\*for the 12 months ending 31st January, 1991.

### THE MARKET

GOLD

**PART I****INTRODUCTION**

BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC is a new investment trust which will invest predominantly in the UK convertible market. The Company will be wound up in 1996 unless the shareholders elect to extend its life. The Directors aim to achieve a balance of a high level of initial income, increasing over time, and capital growth by investing in companies with growth potential. The projected initial gross dividend yield is approximately 10 per cent. per annum at the Offer Price.

Simultaneously with the issue of Ordinary Shares, the Company is issuing £20 million of Index Loan Stock. The Directors believe that this is a particularly attractive form of gearing which will enhance the income return to Ordinary Shareholders. This is explained in greater detail in the section headed "Capital Structure" below.

**INVESTMENT MANAGER**

The Company will be managed by BZW Investment Management, which is a member of IMRO. BZW Investment Management is the investment management company operating within the BZW Group, the investment banking arm of Barclays PLC.

The BZW Group came into being in 1986, from the union of stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan and stockbrokers Wedd Durieha Mordaunt & Co. with Barclays Merchant Bank Limited and Barclays Investment Management Limited. At this time Barclays Investment Management Limited was merged with de Zoete & Bevan's pension fund management department, combining over £8 billion funds under management with 30 years' investment experience, to form BZW Investment Management. Through the development of sophisticated software, BZW Investment Management has become one of the UK leaders in the application of quantitative investment techniques. These will be used to aid the management of risk within the Company's portfolio. The success of the merger has been borne out by the dramatic growth in funds under management to £18 billion, including over £3.5 billion of unit trusts, thus making BZW Investment Management one of the largest and most respected companies in the UK investment management sector.

**INVESTMENT BACKGROUND**

Convertible preference shares and loan stocks are derivatives of fixed interest securities and combine some of the features of each.

Convertible securities offer a fixed yield which is often considerably higher than the yield on the underlying ordinary shares. They normally give an investor the right to convert into ordinary shares at a fixed price over a number of years. The effect of this is that in general if the price of the ordinary share rises, the price of the convertible security also increases thereby enabling holders of such securities to participate in the growth of the company.

In addition, most convertible securities offer a fixed date or spread of dates on which they must be repaid at a fixed price if they have not previously been converted. This together with the high yields available from convertible securities generally ensures that they maintain their value better than ordinary shares if the ordinary share price declines.

It is possible, by combining a warrant with a fixed interest security, to construct a synthetic convertible security whereby the proceeds of redemption or sale of the fixed interest security could be applied to exercise the warrant. Such a combination has the characteristics of a convertible security and will broaden the investment opportunities available to the Company.

The capitalisation of UK sterling convertible securities in the domestic and eurobond markets at 29th December, 1989 was approximately £1.6 billion and comprised around 330 securities. These markets have expanded considerably in recent years with stocks issued during 1988 and 1989 valued at a total of approximately £7 billion.

New Issues of UK Sterling Convertible Securities		
No.	Capitalisation*	£m
1985	34	1.144
1986	51	3.141
1987	72	4.456
1988	93	4.137
1989	49	2.823

Source: Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities Limited  
\*at their respective issue prices.

The Directors believe that the recent expansion of the UK convertible market will continue into the future and that there is an opportunity to form a well balanced portfolio combining high and secure initial income, which is only slightly less than that obtainable on long dated British Government Securities, with the prospect of capital growth and a rising income over time.

**INVESTMENT POLICY**

The investment policy of the Company will be to invest in a quality portfolio predominantly comprising sterling-denominated convertible preference shares, loan stocks and eurobonds of United Kingdom companies whose ordinary shares are listed on The Stock Exchange. It is the Directors' intention that, should opportunities arise, up to 20 per cent. of the Company's portfolio might be invested in similar instruments of an international nature.

The Company may invest in equities and in synthetic convertible securities, and engage in transactions in options, futures and other derivatives, where appropriate.

The objectives of the Company will be to:

- Achieve a high level of income for Ordinary Shareholders, increasing over time
- Provide capital growth

Since the portfolio will initially consist almost entirely of convertible securities with a fixed income, dividends on the Ordinary Shares is unlikely to increase in the early years of the Company. Dividends should, however, grow as the Company's holdings of convertible securities are either converted into ordinary shares or are re-invested into higher yielding convertible securities.

There are restrictions on the investment policy in accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange as set out in paragraph 8 of Part V of this document.

**PERSONAL EQUITY PLANS**

Private investors are able to resource Ordinary Shares acquired pursuant to the Offer into a Personal Equity Plan. Applications for Ordinary Shares to be transferred into a Personal Equity Plan must be in the name of the beneficial owner and such Ordinary Shares acquired pursuant to the Offer must be renounced into a Personal Equity Plan within a period of 30 days after the basis of allocation is announced, which is expected to occur on 31st January, 1990.

The value of Ordinary Shares applied for pursuant to the Offer which may be transferred into a Personal Equity Plan by a private investor within the permitted timescale will depend upon individual circumstances but in no case will exceed £2,400. In the case of a married couple, each spouse is treated separately, so that a couple can invest between them a maximum of £4,800 in Personal Equity Plans.

Private investors intending to renounce Ordinary Shares into a Personal Equity Plan should obtain advice from their personal financial advisers.

**DURATION OF THE COMPANY**

The Articles of Association provide that the Directors are obliged to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on 30th July, 1996 at which an ordinary resolution will be proposed providing for the Company to be wound up ("liquidation resolution"). Shareholders are obliged to vote in favour of such a liquidation resolution.

The Directors may be released from their obligation to propose a liquidation resolution by an ordinary resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting in respect of the financial period ending 31st July, 1995, at which shareholders may vote as they wish. If the Company is not wound up in 1996, the Directors are obliged to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting in 1998 and in each successive second year thereafter and therein to propose a liquidation resolution unless released from their obligation at the preceding Annual General Meeting.

If the Directors are not released from their obligation to propose a liquidation resolution, it is the Directors' intention that measures would be considered to provide shareholders with the opportunity to transfer their investment into an alternative investment vehicle.

**CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Simultaneously with the issue of the Ordinary Shares, BZW will place on behalf of the Company £20 million of Index Loan Stock. Interest on the Index Loan Stock will be paid quarterly and will be calculated by reference to the gross dividend yield on the FT-Actuaries All-Share Index, which at 5th January, 1990 was 4.2 per cent. On redemption, holders of the Index Loan Stock will receive a premium or be subject to a discount to the issue price which will reflect the movement of the Index over the life of the Index Loan Stock.

Therefore, by way of example, if at redemption the Index had increased by 50 per cent. from the date of issue, the Company would be required to pay to the Stockholders £30 million, a premium of £10 million over the issue price. Conversely if at redemption the Index had fallen by 50 per cent. from the date of issue, the Company would be required to pay to the Stockholders £10 million, a discount of £10 million to the issue price.

The Directors believe that the Index Loan Stock represents an attractive form of gearing for the Company since the expected yield on the Company's investments should exceed the yield on the Index, without the risk to shareholders' funds being significantly increased. The Directors believe that the increase in liability in respect of the Index Loan Stock which would result from an increase in the Index should be protected by the increase in value of the portfolio.

The Company may hedge the exposure to the Index Loan Stock by the use of equities or derivatives if it is deemed appropriate.

On the basis of a notional portfolio of convertible securities as at the close of business on 5th January, 1990 being the latest practicable date before the printing of this document the effect of the Index Loan Stock is to increase the projected gross earnings yield at the Offer Price from 8.2 per cent. to 10.0 per cent. as illustrated in the table below. The table is a pro forma and is for illustrative purposes only.

Pro forma Revenue Account	Unquoted £m	Quoted £m
Income		
On net proceeds of the Offer	4.82	4.82
On net proceeds of the Placing	—	1.91
Total Income	4.82	6.73
Interest on Index Loan Stock	—	(0.89)
Income after interest	4.82	5.84
Estimated tax and expenses	(1.70)	(2.05)
	3.12	3.79

Approximate projected gross earnings yield at the Offer Price 8.2% 10.0%

**Note:**

1. The notional portfolio of convertible securities is a representative portfolio of convertible securities in which the Company may invest.
2. Income has been calculated on the basis of gross annual income earned on a notional portfolio of convertible securities at close of business on 5th January, 1990 of 9.87 per cent.
3. Gross interest on the Index Loan Stock assumes that it was issued at a price based on the Index as at close of business on 5th January, 1990 and also that the growth in dividends of the companies comprising the Index will be 7 per cent. per annum.
4. Approximate projected gross earnings yield is for the 12 months ending 31st January, 1991.

**RISK FACTORS**

Shareholders should be aware that a portfolio of convertible securities carries risks similar to those inherent in an investment in a portfolio of equities, although the fixed yield of convertible securities and their priority over equities for distribution or on a winding up serve to reduce these risks.

For Ordinary Shareholders the effects of the gearing of the capital structure by the Index Loan Stock will be very different from those associated with traditional forms of gearing which have fixed capital entitlements. Through the Company's capital structure, Ordinary Shareholders' interests are geared to the performance of the Company's assets and income relative to the Index. Ordinary Shareholders will benefit from any outperformance, but conversely will suffer from any underperformance.

**MANAGEMENT AND SECRETARIAL AGREEMENTS**

Under these agreements BZW Investment Management and Ivory & Sims plc will receive in aggregate fees of three quarters of one per cent. per annum (exclusive of VAT) payable quarterly in arrears and calculated by reference to the total assets less current liabilities of the Company as described more fully in paragraph 6 of Part V of this document.

**PLACING OF INDEX LOAN STOCK**

Simultaneously with the Offer, £20 million of Index Loan Stock is being placed by BZW. The Placing has been fully underwritten by BZW. There is no facility under the Offer for investors to subscribe for Index Loan Stock. Application has been made for the Index Loan Stock to be admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange and it is expected that dealings on the Index Loan Stock will commence at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, 8th February, 1990.

A summary of the rights attaching to the Index Loan Stock is set out in Part IV of this document.

**PART II****OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION**

BZW, on behalf of the Company, is offering for subscription 50,000,000 Ordinary Shares. The Offer has been fully underwritten by BZW. 12,500,000 Ordinary Shares are available for subscription by the public. The Directors intend to satisfy sub-underwriters' applications for a minimum of 75 per cent. of their sub-underwriting commitments to the extent that such applications are received.

Application has been made for the Ordinary Shares being offered for subscription to be admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange. The Ordinary Shares will rank for all dividends and other distributions declared, paid or made on the ordinary share capital after the date of this document. Full details of the Ordinary Shares are set out in Part V of this document.

**APPLICATION AND DEALINGS**

The procedure for application and an Application Form can be found at the end of this document. Applications must be for a minimum of 100 Ordinary Shares and must be received by post or by hand at Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, by not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1990.

It is expected that the basis of allocation will be announced by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 31st January, 1990 and that fully paid renounceable letters of allotment in respect of the Ordinary Shares and/or returned cheques will be posted on Wednesday, 7th February, 1990 and that dealings in the Ordinary Shares will commence at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, 8th February, 1990. Dealings prior to the receipt of letters of allotment will be at the risk of the applicants. A person so dealing must recognise the risk that an application may not have been accepted to the extent anticipated or at all. Letters of allotment in respect of the Ordinary Shares now being offered for subscription will be renounceable until 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 9th March, 1990. In the case of renunciation, the letter of allotment (fully completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) must be lodged with Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, by 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 9th March, 1990.

After Friday, 9th March, 1990 and pending the despatch of definitive certificates transfers of Ordinary Shares will be certified by the registrars against delivery of the relevant letters of allotment.

Definitive certificates in respect of the Ordinary Shares are expected to be despatched by post not later than Friday, 6th April, 1990.

**PART III****ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**

The following is the text of a letter received by the Directors and BZW from Arthur Andersen & Co., Chartered Accountants, the auditors of the Company:

The Directors  
BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC  
Ebbgate House  
2 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3TS

and

The Directors  
Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited  
Ebbgate House  
2 Swan Lane  
London EC4R 3TS

ARTHUR  
ANDERSEN  
& CO.  
1 Surrey Street  
London WC2R 2PS

19th January, 1990

Gentlemen,  
We report that BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC (the "Company") was incorporated on 31st July, 1989 as DMWSL 048 PLC and that its name was changed to BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC on 11th January, 1990.

The Company has not commenced to trade. A certificate under Section 117 of the Companies Act 1985, enabling the Company to commence to trade was issued on 11th January, 1990. No financial statements have been prepared in respect of any period since incorporation. No transactions have occurred since incorporation other than the allotment of Ordinary Shares disclosed under paragraph 2(e), and the entry into of the material contracts referred to in paragraph 6 of Part V of the listing particulars dated 19th January, 1990. No dividends have been declared or paid.

Yours truly,

Arthur Andersen & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

**PART IV****SUMMARY OF THE RIGHTS ATTACHING TO THE INDEX LOAN STOCK****1. General**

The Index Loan Stock, which will be listed on The Stock Exchange, will provide over its life an investment return which matches the performance of the FT-Actuaries All-Share Index both in terms of income and capital.

The Index Loan Stock will be constituted by a trust deed (the "Trust Deed") to be entered into between the Company and The Law Debenture Trust Corporation p.l.c.

The dates as set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 below assume that the Index Loan Stock is admitted to the Official List on 8th February, 1990 as expected.

**2. Capital Returns**

The nominal amount of one unit of Index Loan Stock is £0.05. The issue price per unit will be the amount expressed in pounds obtained by dividing the figure for the level of the Index for 6th February, 1990 (as published in the *Financial Times* on 7th February, 1990) by 1,000.

Redemptions of units of Index Loan Stock will be at their Capital Value, being either the amount calculated by dividing the Index at the Redemption Date by 1,000, and expressing

the result in pounds or, if higher, their £0.05 per unit nominal amount. Any premium (or discount) on redemption compared to the issue price will reflect the movement of the Index over the period to redemption.

**3. Income Returns**

Interest will be related to the gross dividend yield on the Index and be paid quarterly. The first payment of interest will be made on 17th April, 1990 covering the period from 7th February, 1990 to 30th March, 1990 inclusive. If, on any day, the published gross dividend yield on the Index is 4.2 per cent., a person who had held Index Loan Stock for the whole of the preceding year would have been entitled to gross interest representing approximately 4.2 per cent. of the value of the Index on that day. By way of illustration, if the Index stood at 1,200 on that day, a person who had held 1,000 units of Index Loan Stock throughout the preceding year would, in theory, have been entitled to gross interest of £50.40 (4.2 per cent. of £1,200) during that year. Owing to timing differences, however, the actual entitlement may be slightly different.

**4. Redemption and Purchase**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION****PART V****1. The Company**

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 31st July, 1989 as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1985 ("the Act"), under the name of DMWSL 048 PLC with registered number 2409732. The name of the Company was changed to BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC on 11th January, 1990. Since incorporation the Company has not carried on business or incurred borrowings. The Company has received a certificate, issued on 11th January, 1990 by the Registrar of Companies under Section 117 of the Act, enabling it to commence business.

**2. Share Capital**

- (a) The authorized share capital of the Company upon incorporation was £50,000 divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each of which two shares were issued, nil paid, to the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association.
- (b) The Articles of Association of the Company adopted upon incorporation of the Company provided that the Directors were, pursuant to Section 80 of the Act, given authority (expiring on 30th June, 1994), to allot and to make offers or agreements to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 80(2) of the Act) up to the amount of the then authorized unissued share capital of the Company.
- (c) On 27th December, 1989 the two ordinary shares of £1 each issued, nil paid, to the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association were transferred to BZW and Barc's Nominees Limited ("the transferee") and paid up in full together with a premium of £9 per share.
- (d) Pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed on 27th December, 1989 each of the issued and unissued ordinary shares of £1 each of the Company was sub-divided into 10 Ordinary Shares.
- (e) On 9th January, 1990 BZW was allotted 499,980 Ordinary Shares against its irrevocable undertaking to pay 10p in cash for each Ordinary Share on or before the date on which the Ordinary Shares are admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, unless the admission of the Ordinary Shares to The Stock Exchange does not become effective by 15th February, 1990 whereupon BZW shall pay 10p in cash for each Ordinary Share on or before 31st May, 1990.
- (f) Pursuant to a special resolution passed on 17th January, 1990:

  - (i) the authorized share capital of the Company was increased from £50,000 to £5,000,000 by the creation of 50,000,000 additional Ordinary Shares;
  - (ii) the Directors were generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 80 of the Act to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (as defined in that Section) up to an aggregate nominal amount of 50,000,000 such authority to expire on 11th January, 1995 so that such authority shall allow the Company to make offers or agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and all previous authorities granted to the Directors to allot relevant securities were thereby revoked;
  - (iii) the Directors were empowered until 11th January, 1991 to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 94(2) of the Act) pursuant to the authority referred to in paragraph (ii) above as if Section 89(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment of equity securities provided that such power is limited to the allotment of Ordinary Shares in connection with the Offer; and
  - (iv) the objects clause in the Memorandum of Association was altered and new Articles of Association were adopted.

- (g) Following the Offer, the authorized and issued share capital of the Company will be £5,000,000 divided into 50,500,000 Ordinary Shares.
- (h) Save for the placing and as disclosed in this paragraph 2, since the date of its incorporation no share or loan capital of the Company has been issued or agreed to be issued, or is now proposed to be issued, for cash or any other consideration and no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted by the Company in connection with the issue or sale of any such capital.
- (i) No share or loan capital of the Company is under option or has been agreed, conditionally or unconditionally, to be put under option.
- (j) All the Ordinary Shares will be in registered form.

**3. Memorandum and Articles of Association**

The Memorandum of Association of the Company provides that the Company's principal object is to carry on the business of an investment trust company in all its branches. The objects of the Company are set out fully in Clause IV (1) of the Memorandum of Association, which is available for inspection at the address specified in paragraph 10 below.

The Articles of Association ("the Articles") which have been adopted as mentioned in paragraph 2(iv) above contain provisions *inter alia* to the following effect:

- (a) **Voting Rights**

  - Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares by or in accordance with the Articles of Association, on a show of hands every member holding Ordinary Shares of the Company who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote and on a poll every member present as aforesaid or by proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary Share held by him.
  - No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting if any call or other sum immediately payable by him in respect of shares in the Company remains unpaid or if a member has been served by the Directors with a Director's Notice in the manner described in the paragraph headed "Restrictions on Shares" below.

- (b) **Restrictions on Shares**

  - If a member or any person appearing to be interested in shares in the Company has been duly served with a notice ("Statutory Notice") pursuant to Section 212 of the Act and is in default in supplying to the Company information thereby required within a prescribed period after the service of such notice the Directors may serve on such member or on any such person a notice ("Direction Notice") in respect of the shares in relation to which the default occurred ("default shares") directing that the member shall not be entitled to vote at any general meeting or class meeting of the Company until the Statutory Notice has been complied with and for such period thereafter as is necessary for the Directors to ascertain that compliance has been effected and is complete in all respects. Where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of the class of shares concerned the Direction Notice may in addition direct that until the Statutory Notice has been complied with and for such period thereafter as is necessary for the Directors to ascertain that compliance has been effected and is complete in all respects any dividend or other money which would otherwise be payable on such shares shall be retained by the Company without liability to pay interest and no transfer of any of the shares held by the member shall be registered unless the member is not himself in default in supplying the information requested and the transfer is part only of a form satisfactory to the Directors to the effect that after due and careful enquiry the member is satisfied that no person in default is interested in any shares subject to the transfer. The prescribed period referred to above means 14 days from the date of service of the notice under Section 212 where the default shares represent at least 0.25 per cent. of the class of shares concerned and 28 days in all other cases. Any Direction Notice shall cease to have effect in relation to any shares which are transferred by means of an approved transfer (as defined in the Articles).

- (c) **Variation of Class Rights and Alteration of Capital**

  - (i) Subject to the Act, if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares may be modified, abrogated or varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of the relevant class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of Sections 369, 370, 376 and 377 of the Act and the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, but so that the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the relevant class and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of the class or his proxy. Any holder of shares of the relevant class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll. The rights attached to any class of shares shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of such shares or by the terms upon which such shares are for the time being held, be deemed not to be modified, abrogated or varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.
  - (ii) The Company may by ordinary resolution increase its share capital, consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount, sub-divide its shares into shares of smaller amount and cancel any shares not taken or agreed to be taken by any person.
  - (iii) Subject to any consent required by law, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account.
  - (iv) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Articles, all unissued shares of the Company are at the disposal of the Directors.
  - (v) Subject to the provisions of the Act, any shares may be issued on terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or the shareholders, liable to be redeemed on the terms and in the manner provided for by the Articles.
  - (vi) The Company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) provided that the Company shall not purchase its own shares if there are outstanding any convertible shares which remain capable of being converted, unless such purchase has been sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of each class of such convertible shares.

- (d) **Transfer of Shares**

  - The instrument of transfer of a share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor (and, in the case of a share which is not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee) and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. All transfers shall be effected by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form which the Directors may approve. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid. The Directors may likewise refuse to register a transfer in favour of more than four persons jointly. The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it is left at the registered office to be registered, accompanied by the relevant certificate and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and unless the instrument is in respect of only one class of share. The registration of transfers may be suspended by the Directors for any period (not exceeding 30 days in any year).

**(e) Directors**

- (i) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Act or by the Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Articles and of the Act, and to such directions, being not inconsistent with any provisions of the Articles or of the Act, as may be given by the Company in general meeting.
- (ii) A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with the Company shall, at a meeting of the Board, declare in accordance with the Act the nature of his interest and the interest of any person who is connected with him within the meaning of the Act.
- (iii) No Director shall be disqualified by his office from entering into any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any other office or place of profit or acting in a professional capacity for the Company or as a vendor, purchaser or otherwise. Subject to the provisions of the Act and save as therein provided, no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director or person connected with him is in any way interested, whether directly or indirectly, shall be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director who enters into any such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal or who is so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, but such Director shall declare the nature of his interest in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) above.
- (iv) A Director shall (in the absence of some other material interest than is indicated below) be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:

  - (a) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
  - (b) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
  - (c) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;
  - (d) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise; however, provided that he is not the holder of, or beneficially interested in, one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital (or of a third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for these purposes to be a material interest in all circumstances);
  - (e) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which relates to both employees and Directors and which does not accord to any Director as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom such scheme or fund relates; and
  - (f) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any scheme for enabling employees including full-time executive Directors of the Company and/or any subsidiary to acquire shares of the Company or any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the Director benefits in a similar manner to employees.

- (v) If any question shall arise at any meeting as to the materiality of a Director's interest or as to the entitlement of any Director to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any other Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the Director concerned has not been fairly disclosed.
- (vi) Save as provided in sub-paragraph (iv) above, a Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum present on any motion in respect of any contract, arrangement, transaction or any other proposal in which he has any material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company).

- (vii) The Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of fees for their services as Directors such sums (if any) as the Directors may from time to time determine (not exceeding in the aggregate an annual sum of £50,000 or such larger amount as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine) and such remuneration shall be divided between the Directors as they shall agree or, failing agreement, equally. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

- (viii) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of Managing Director or such other executive office as they may decide. His appointment shall be automatically determined if he ceases from any cause to be a Director, without prejudice to any claim for damages such Director may have for breach of any service contract between him and the Company. The salary or remuneration of any Managing Director or executive Director shall, subject as provided in any contract, be such as the Directors may from time to time determine, and may either be a fixed sum of money, or may altogether or in part be governed by the business done or profits made, and may include the making of provisions for the payment to him, his widow or other dependants, of a pension on retirement from the office or employment to which he is appointed and for the participation in pension and life assurance benefits.

- (ix) Any Director who is appointed to any executive office or who serves on any committee or who devotes special attention to the business of the Company, or who otherwise performs services which, in the opinion of the Directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise as the Directors may determine.

- (x) The Directors may be paid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or general meetings or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company.

- (xi) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company, except that of Auditor, in conjunction with the office of Director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may arrange.

- (xii) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and in such cases each of the Directors concerned (subject to the Articles) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

- (xiii) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, suspend or relax certain of these provisions to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of those provisions.

- (xiv) Section 293 of the Act (which regulates the appointment and continuation in office of Directors who have attained the age of 70) shall apply to the Company.

- (xv) Each Director shall have the power at any time to appoint as an alternate Director either (i) another Director or (ii) any other person approved for that purpose by a resolution of the Directors, and, at any time, to terminate such appointment.

- (xvi) At the first annual general meeting of the Company all the Directors shall retire from office, and at every subsequent annual general meeting of the Company one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office.

- (xvii) Unless and until the Company in general meeting shall otherwise determine, the number of Directors shall not be more than seven nor less than two.

**(f) Borrowing Powers**

- The Directors may, save as the Articles provide otherwise, exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and movable capital, or any part thereof, and, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Articles, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party. The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights and powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to secure (so far, as regards subsidiaries, as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all monies borrowed by the Company and its subsidiaries exclusive of borrowings by one member of the Group from another, together with any fixed or minimum premium payable on final redemption or repayment thereof, shall not at the time of borrowing, without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting, exceed £62.5 million until the date of publication of the first audited Balance Sheet and (b) thereafter a sum equal to 1.25 times the adjusted total of capital and reserves. For this purpose the adjusted total of capital and reserves means the aggregate paid up on the share capital of the Company and (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the capital and revenue reserves (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve and balance on the revenue account) all as shown in the latest Balance Sheet but after such adjustments and deductions as are specified in the relevant Article. In the case of an index-linked stock or other index-linked obligation, monies borrowed are deemed to include the highest amount that would be repayable thereon under the provisions of the instrument constituting or regulating such stock or obligation if such stock or obligation were to be redeemed on the date on which the calculation falls to be made. For this purpose "Balance Sheet" means the published audited balance sheet of the Company unless as at the date to

which audited accounts incorporating such balance sheet are made up the Company shall have a subsidiary or subsidiaries, in which event "Balance Sheet" means the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries as at that date (provided that if at that date the Company has a subsidiary or subsidiaries and a consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries (and no others) has not been prepared as at that date, "Balance Sheet" shall mean a consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries (and no others) prepared by the Company as at such date and reported on by the Company's auditors as having been properly prepared and the date of publication of such consolidated balance sheet shall be taken to be the date of such report by the Auditors) and references to reserves and revenue account shall be deemed to be references to consolidated reserves and consolidated revenue account respectively as disclosed by such consolidated balance sheet.

**(g) Pensions, Gratuities etc.**

The Directors may give or award pensions, gratuities and superannuation or other allowances or benefits to, *inter alia*, any director, ex-director, employee or ex-employee of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries (present or past) or the relatives or dependants of any such person and may establish, maintain, support, subscribe to and contribute to all kinds of schemes, trusts and funds.

**(h) Dividends and Distributions on Liquidation to Ordinary Shareholders**

The Company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. All dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares and shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. The Directors may pay such interim dividends as appear to them to be justified by the profits of the Company. On a liquidation, the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide amongst the members the assets of the Company and may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided and may determine how such division shall be carried out.

The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the Company's profits such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which will be applicable for any purpose to which the Company's profits may be properly applied and may in the meantime either be employed in the Company's business or invested in such investments as the Directors think fit. The Directors may divide the reserve into separate accounts and consolidate wholly or partly any separate accounts in the reserve fund. The Directors may also without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits which they think it prudent not to divide.

**(i) Capital Reserve**

All surpluses arising from the realisation of investments and all other monies realised on or derived from the realisation of or dealing with any capital asset in excess of the book value and all other monies which are in the nature of accretion to capital shall be credited to a capital reserve to be maintained by the Company. Any loss realised on the sale, repayment or payment of any investments or other capital assets may be carried to the debit of the capital reserve and any increase or diminution in the amount of any index-linked obligation of the Company may be carried to the debit or credit of the capital reserve except so far as the Directors at their discretion decide to make good the same out of or credit the same to the other funds or reserves of the Company. All sums carried and standing to the credit of the capital reserve may be applied for any of the purposes to which sums standing to any revenue reserve are applicable except and provided that no part of the capital reserve or any other monies in the nature of accretion to capital shall be transferred to the revenue account or be regarded as or treated as profits of the Company available for distribution (as defined by Section 263(2) of the Act) or as applied in paying dividends on any shares in the Company's capital. The Directors may determine whether any amount received by the Company is to be dealt with as income or capital or partly in one way and partly in the other.

**(j) Unclaimed Dividends**

Any dividend unclaimed for a period of twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

**(k) Duration and Winding-up**

(i) The Directors shall convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on 30th July, 1996 and shall procure that an ordinary resolution providing for the Company to be wound up on a voluntary basis pursuant to Section 84(1)(a) of the Insolvency Act 1986 ("liquidation resolution") is proposed to the holders of Ordinary Shares at that meeting unless at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in respect of the financial period of the Company ending on 31st July, 1995 an ordinary resolution is passed releasing the Directors from such obligation. Every holder of Ordinary Shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be obliged to vote in favour of a liquidation resolution.

(ii) If the Directors are released from their obligation to put the liquidation resolution pursuant to the provisions in sub-paragraph (i) above, the Directors shall convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held within twelve months after the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in respect of the financial period of the Company ending 31st July, 1997 and in each successive second year thereafter unless at each preceding Annual General Meeting an ordinary resolution is passed releasing the Directors from such obligation, and shall procure that a liquidation resolution is proposed thereof.

(iii) If the Management Agreement referred to in paragraph 6(c) below is terminated, or if any offer is made to all the holders of Ordinary Shares to acquire the whole or any part of the Ordinary Shares and the right to cast

of £50,000 plus 3 per cent. of the aggregate Issue Price together with a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the aggregate Issue Price (out of which BZW will pay sub-underwriting commissions of 2½ per cent. of the Issue Price) and will pay BZW's expenses incidental to the Placing, in all cases together with VAT where applicable. Under the Agreement, which may be terminated by BZW in certain circumstances, warranties and indemnities have been given by the Company to BZW;

- (c) an agreement (the "Management Agreement") dated 19th January, 1990 between the Company (1) and BZW Investment Management (2) whereby, conditionally upon the Ordinary Shares and the Index Loan Stock being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange by close of business on 15th February, 1990, BZW Investment Management has agreed to provide investment management services to the Company in consideration of a quarterly management fee payable in arrears on 31st January, 30th April, 31st July and 31st October in each year equal to the sum which, when there is added to it the fees payable in the same quarter to the Secretary under the Secretarial Agreement referred to in paragraph (d) below, is equal to the amount calculated at the rate of 0.1875 per cent. per quarter (plus VAT) by reference to the net proceeds of the Offer and the Placing in respect of the period ending on 30th April, 1990 and thereafter by reference to the total assets less current liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries. The first payment under the Management Agreement will be payable on 30th April, 1990 in respect of the period from the date on which the Ordinary Shares and the Index Loan Stock are admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange to 30th April, 1990. The Management Agreement contains provisions indemnifying BZW Investment Management against any liability not due to its own wilful default or negligence. The Management Agreement is to continue until 31st July, 1992 and thereafter unless terminated by either party giving to the other not less than one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement (so as to expire no earlier than 31st July, 1992, subject to earlier termination as provided for therein); and
- (d) an agreement (the "Secretarial Agreement") dated 19th January, 1990 between the Company (1) and Ivory & Sime plc (2) whereby, conditionally upon the Ordinary Shares and the Index Loan Stock being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange by close of business on 15th February, 1990, Ivory & Sime plc has agreed to provide administrative and secretarial services to the Company in consideration of (i) an annual fee of £75,000 indexed in line with the Retail Prices Index with effect from 1st August, 1990 and annually thereafter and payable quarterly in arrears on 31st January, 30th April, 31st July and 31st October in each year, and (ii) a variable fee of 0.075 per cent. per annum of the net proceeds of the Offer and the Placing for the seven months ending on 31st July, 1990 and thereafter by reference to the total assets less current liabilities of the Company as at 31st July in each year. The first payment under the Secretarial Agreement will be payable on 30th April, 1990 in respect of the period from 1st January, 1990 to 30th April, 1990. The Secretarial Agreement contains provisions indemnifying Ivory & Sime plc against any liability not due to its own default or negligence. The Secretarial Agreement is to continue until and unless terminated by either party giving to the other not less than twelve months' written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, subject to earlier termination as provided for therein.

#### 7. Timeline

##### (a) The Company

###### (i) Investment Trust Status

It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it satisfies the conditions for approval as an investment trust as set out in Section 842 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988. Such approval is granted retrospectively for each accounting period. Accordingly, the Company will be exempt from United Kingdom corporation tax on capital gains in respect of each chargeable accounting period for which such approval is granted.

###### (ii) Convertible Securities

The Inland Revenue issued a consultative paper in October, 1989 on the treatment of gains realised on the disposal of convertible securities. It is anticipated that certain of the proposals will be incorporated in the 1990 Finance Bill, which may affect whether a portion of certain gains is taxed as income to the Company.

###### (iii) Index Loan Stock

Under current tax legislation the payments of interest on the Index Loan Stock will be allowable interest and therefore deductible for tax purposes against the taxable income of the Company. Further, any premium or discount on redemption of the Index Loan Stock will be treated as capital in nature and will not be taken into account in the computation of the Company's liability to corporation tax.

###### (b) Ordinary Shareholders

The comments below are of a general and summary nature and are based on the Company's understanding of certain aspects of current United Kingdom law and practice relevant to the treatment of the Ordinary Shares. The comments relate to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Ordinary Shares and may not apply to certain classes of persons such as dealers.

###### (i) Chargeable Gains

On the transfer or disposal of Ordinary Shares, a chargeable gain or allowable loss may arise for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation. United Kingdom capital gains tax (or for companies, corporation tax) on chargeable gains generally applies only to persons resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and to persons not so resident but carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch, agency or permanent establishment. For individuals, capital gains tax is currently levied at the rate of either 25 per cent. or 40 per cent. depending on the level of their total income and gains for the year. Corporation tax on chargeable gains is normally levied at the rate of 35 per cent. The availability of any relief from or credit for such United Kingdom taxation liability against liabilities imposed by other jurisdictions on disposals of Ordinary Shares will depend, in general, on the terms of any relevant double tax convention or agreement and on the laws of such jurisdictions.

###### (ii) Dividends

(a) When paying a dividend to shareholders, the Company may have to remit to the Inland Revenue an amount of advance corporation tax ("ACT") at a rate which is related to the basic rate of income tax and for the fiscal year 1989/1990 is 25/35ths of the dividend paid. Accordingly, the ACT related to a dividend will be 25 per cent. of the sum of the cash dividend plus the ACT. The Company will only be liable to remit an amount of ACT to the Inland Revenue if the franked payments paid to shareholders exceed the aggregate of any qualifying distributions (franked investment income) received by the Company in the same accounting period and any surplus franked investment income carried forward from previous accounting periods.

(b) For non-corporate shareholders resident in the United Kingdom, the ACT is available as a basic rate tax credit which individual shareholders who are so resident may set off against their total income tax liability or, in appropriate cases, reclaim in cash. United Kingdom resident corporate shareholders will not be liable to United Kingdom corporation tax on any dividend received.

(c) Whether the holders of shares in the Company who are resident in countries other than the United Kingdom are entitled to payment from the Inland Revenue or the Company of a proportion of, or all of, the tax credit in respect of dividends on such shares depends in general upon the provisions of any double tax convention or agreement which exists between such countries and the United Kingdom. Persons who are not resident in the United Kingdom should consult their own tax advisers on the possible application of such provisions and what relief or credit may be claimed in the jurisdiction in which they are resident.

###### (iii) Inheritance Tax

Ordinary Shares will have a United Kingdom situs for the purposes of inheritance tax, and so will be within the charge to such tax, although no charge will arise in respect of certain gifts made more than seven years before the death of the donor.

###### (iv) Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

Stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax unless, in general, the transfer is duly stamped within two months of the agreement to transfer) will be payable on a transfer or sale of Ordinary Shares at the rate of 50p per £100 or part thereof of the consideration paid. A purchaser of rights to Ordinary Shares represented by a renounceable letter of allotment on or before the latest time for registration of renunciation will be liable to stamp duty reserve tax at the rate of 50p per £100 or part thereof of the consideration paid.

Shareholders who are in any doubt as to their personal tax position or who may be subject to tax in any other jurisdiction should consult their professional advisers.

###### E. Other Investment Information

It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it satisfies the conditions for approval as an investment trust as set out in Section 842 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988, and in addition it will be their policy *Inter alia*:

(a) not to lend or invest more than 10 per cent. of the assets of the Company, or, if the Company has subsidiaries, of the Group (before deducting borrowed money) to or in the securities of any one company (other than holdings in another investment trust which has been approved by the Inland Revenue or which would qualify for such approval but for the fact that it is not listed) including loans to or shares in its own subsidiaries; and

(b) that not more than 25 per cent. of the assets of the Company, or, if the Company has subsidiaries, of the Group (before deducting borrowed money) will be invested in the aggregate of (i) securities not listed on any recognised stock exchange (for which purpose securities quoted on the NASDAQ system in the United States of America and Canada are treated as securities listed on a recognised stock exchange and (ii) holdings in which the interest of the Company, or, if the Company has subsidiaries, of the Group, amounts to 20 per cent. or more of the aggregate of the equity capital (including any capital having an element of equity) of any one listed company (other than another company which has been approved as an investment trust by the Inland Revenue or which would qualify for such approval but for the fact that it is not listed).

None of the restrictions will require the realisation of any relevant assets of the Company where any of such restrictions is breached as a result of any event outside the control of the Company and occurring after the investment in the relevant assets is made or by reason of the receipt or exercise of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of a right or scheme or arrangement for amalgamation, reconstruction, conversion or exchange or of any repayment or redemption. The realisation of any investment amounting to 25 per cent. or more by value of the assets of the Company will be made only with the consent of shareholders.

The investment policy set out will, in accordance with The Stock Exchange requirements, be adhered to for at least three years following listing and the policy of investment in convertible securities will not be altered at any time without the consent of shareholders in general meeting.

###### 9. General

(a) The principal place of business of the Company is at Seal House, 1 Swan Lane, London EC4R 3UD. The Company does not have nor has it had since incorporation any employees. The Company has no subsidiaries or associated companies.

(b) BZW Investment Management is the promoter of the Company. No amount or benefit has been paid or given to BZW Investment Management as the promoter and none is intended to be paid or given.

(c) The Company is not, and has not since incorporation been engaged in any legal or arbitration proceedings which may have or have had a significant effect on the Company's financial position and no legal or arbitration proceedings are known to the Directors to be pending or threatened against the Company.

(d) Arthur Andersen & Co. have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion herein of their report set out above in the form and context in which it is included.

(e) Save as disclosed in this Part V, there has been no significant change in the trading or financial position of the Company since incorporation.

(f) It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it satisfies the requirements for qualification as an investment company under Section 266 of the Companies Act 1985 and the Company has given notice to the Registrar of Companies of its intention to carry on business as an investment company pursuant to that Section.

(g) The expense of, and incidental to, the Offer and the Placing including underwriting, registration, listing fees, printing, advertising and distribution costs, legal and accounting fees, are estimated to amount to approximately £1.28 million and £0.66 million (exclusive of VAT) respectively and are payable by the Company.

(h) The net proceeds of the Offer and the Placing are estimated to be approximately £68.02 million and will be available for investment by the Company.

(i) BZW is a member of The Securities Association and is registered in England, registered No. 181866, with its registered office at Egbotte House, 2 Swan Lane, London EC4R 3TS.

(j) The Offer Price of 100p per Ordinary Share represents a premium of 90p over the nominal value of an Ordinary Share.

(k) Barclays Bank PLC, 33 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2JE, are the bankers to the Company.

#### HL Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Dickson Minto, W.S., Royal London House, 22/25 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1DS during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) for the period of 14 days from the date of this document:

(a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(b) the Report of Arthur Andersen & Co. referred to above;

(c) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(d) the consent letter referred to in paragraph 9(d) above;

(e) a draft, subject to amendment, of the Trust Deed; and

(f) these Listing Particulars.

19th January, 1990.

#### PART VI

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

(a) The contract created by the acceptance of applications under the Offer will be conditional upon (i) the admission of the Ordinary Shares and the Index Loan Stock to the Official List of The Stock Exchange by the close of business on 15th February, 1990, (ii) the Offer for Subscription Agreement referred to in paragraph 5 in Part V becoming unconditional and not being terminated in accordance with its terms and (iii) the Placing Agreement referred to in paragraph 6(b) in Part V becoming unconditional and not being terminated in accordance with its terms.

(b) The right is reserved to present all cheques and banker's drafts for payment on receipt by Barclays Bank PLC and to retain renounceable letters of allotment and surplus application monies pending clearance of successful applicants' cheques. The right is also reserved to reject in whole or in part, or to scale down or limit, any application.

If any application is not accepted in whole, or is accepted in part only, or if any contract created by acceptance does not become unconditional, the applicant monies or, as the case may be, the balance thereof will be returned without interest by returning the applicant(s)' cheque or banker's draft or crossed cheque in favour of the first-named applicant, through the post at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto. In the meantime, application monies will be retained by Barclays Bank PLC in a separate account.

(c) By completing and delivering an Application Form, you:

(i) offer to subscribe for the number of Ordinary Shares specified in your Application Form (or such lesser number for which your application is accepted) at the Offer Price and on the terms of, and subject to the conditions set out in this document, including those terms and conditions and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(ii) agree that, in consideration of the Company agreeing that it will not prior to Wednesday, 15th February, 1990 offer for subscription any Ordinary Shares to any person other than by means of the procedures referred to in this document, your application may not be revoked until after Thursday, 15th February, 1990 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between you and the Company which will become binding upon despatch by post to or, in the case of delivery by hand, on receipt by Barclays Bank PLC of your Application Form;

(iii) warrant that the remittance accompanying your Application Form will be honoured on first presentation;

#### BZW CONVERTIBLE INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Offer for subscription sponsored by Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited of Ordinary Shares, at 100p per share, payable in full on application.

#### APPLICATION FORM

IMPORTANT: BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM YOU SHOULD READ THE LISTING PARTICULARS AND THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

ALL APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE BOXES 1 TO 5

We offer to subscribe for

see note 1  
Ordinary Shares 1

in BZW Convertible Investment Trust PLC on and subject to the Terms and Conditions of Application set out in the listing particulars dated 19th January, 1990 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company

and I enclose a cheque or banker's draft for

see note 2  
£ 2

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

MR., MRS., MISS OR TITLE  FORENAME(S) (IN FULL)  see note 3  
SURNAME

ADDRESS (IN FULL)

POSTCODE

DATED  1990

SIGNATURE  see note 4

PIN YOUR CHEQUE OR BANKER'S DRAFT HERE FOR THE EXACT AMOUNT SHOWN IN BOX 2 MADE PAYABLE TO "BZW CONVERTIBLE INVESTMENT TRUST PLC" AND CROSSED "NOT NEGOTIABLE"

BOXES 6 AND 7 MUST BE COMPLETED ONLY BY THE JOINT APPLICANT(S) (see notes 6 and 7)

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

MR., MRS., MISS OR TITLE  MR., MRS., MISS OR TITLE  see note 6  
FORENAME(S) (IN FULL)  FORENAME(S) (IN FULL)   
SURNAME  SURNAME

ADDRESS (IN FULL)

ADDRESS (IN FULL)

POSTCODE

POSTCODE

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

For Official Use Only

i. ALLOTMENT NUMBER

iv. AMOUNT RECEIVED £

ii. ORDINARY SHARES ALLOTTED

v. AMOUNT PAYABLE £

iii. CHEQUE NUMBER

vi. AMOUNT RETURNED £

If you post your Application Form you are recommended to use first class post and to allow at least two business days for delivery.

19th January, 1990

# Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began January 15. Dealings end January 26. Contango day January 29. Settlement day February 5.  
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

# Portfolio

## PLATINUM

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### Group

### Gain or loss

### Price

### Change

### Gross

### Div

### Yield

### P/E

### Companies

### Group

### Gain or loss

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### BREWERY

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### BUILDING, ROADS

### Companies

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## EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066



## The University of Leeds VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University is seeking to appoint a successor to Sir Edward Parfitt who retires from the office of Vice-Chancellor at the end of the session 1990-91. Persons who wish to be considered for appointment, or who wish to suggest names, are invited to write to Colonel A.C. Roberts, MBE, TD, JP, DL, MPhil, PhD, the Pro-Chancellor, c/o the Registrar,

The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, by no later than 15 March 1990.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained directly from the Registrar at the above address.

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A progressive salary above £24,000, along with other work arrangements are negotiable. Application forms and further details are available from the Assistant Principal (Personnel), Amersham College of Further Education, Art & Design, Shire Hall, Amersham, Bucks HP7 3BW (049 722121 ext 250).

Further particulars are encouraged to have informal discussions with the Principal, Hall Prentiss.

required for September 1990 with broad and imaginative musical interests, keen to be fully involved in the life of a highly individual and lively school situated on the northern edge of Oxford University. Salary scale above Baker.

For further details please contact the Headmaster, Nigel Richardson, School House, Dragon School, Bardwell Road, Oxford, OX2 1SS (tel: 0865 311660). Applications in writing, with curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees by 6 February 1990.



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Contact Ref ID: 481 1066

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Further details from and applications to:

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Oundle, Peterborough PE8 4EN

All applications should be accompanied by full C.V. and names and addresses of two referees.

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For more information contact:

The Admissions Officer, The Management School, Imperial College, 53 Prince's Gate, London SW7 2PG. Tel: 01-589 5111 ext 7023.

### CSCT

#### PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINING

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1990/91

The Administering Board of the Kerr Fry Bequest invites applications for the above Awards, tenable from October 1990 from persons wishing to undertake personally a period of individual study or experimental work in any area of their choice.

In accordance with the terms of the bequest, applicants should be: (i) of Scottish birth or descent; (ii) less than twenty-five years old; and (iii) former student of any of the three year standing at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and graduates of the University of Edinburgh. Preference will be given to those who have not previously received an Award.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Mr Alan Gardiner, Secretary, Kerr Fry Bequest, Administering Board, University of Edinburgh, Old College, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL. Tel: 031-667 1011, ext. 4462, to whom completed application forms should be returned by 23 February 1990.

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## EDUCATION

Edited by David Tytler

Schools, too often reluctant to tackle dyslexia in pupils, may unwittingly be helping to worsen it. Douglas Broom reports on a new campaign

**T**he long-running conflict between the dyslexia lobby and the education establishment flared into open war last week with a claim that fashionable teaching methods were actually creating dyslexia.

At the launch of the national Dyslexia Awareness Campaign, Michael Sterne, executive director of the British Dyslexia Association, said schools could be doing more harm than they knew. In an outspoken attack on the National Curriculum, he said its apparent endorsement of the fashionable method of teaching children to read by showing them whole words was at the root of the problem.

Primary schools have switched from the traditional approach to reading, which began with pupils learning letters and their sounds before combining them to form words. The present method is known as "look, say" in which children are taught whole words. Only later do they move to the idea that letters have their own sounds.

Sterne and his fellow activists have never been frightened to criticize the education system's shortcomings. They have argued for years that teachers have ignored dyslexia — and they have drawn support from some prominent figures who suffered from dyslexia as children, including the former Cabinet Minister Michael Heseltine, the former world racing champion Jackie Stewart and the actress Beryl Reid.

The association estimates that 350,000 children in Britain's schools are dyslexic. Among the population at large, the figure is almost 2.5 million, it says.

But this new attack is different because it challenges some of teachers' most cherished beliefs about the way children should be taught to read. So confident are



Famous faces helping to launch the national Dyslexia Awareness Campaign in London: Richard Rogers, Beryl Reid, Duncan Goodhew, Susan Hampshire and Angharad Rees

## Finding the right words

the campaigners of the weight of evidence behind their criticisms that Sterne challenges teachers to justify their new-found allegiance to "look-say".

He says: "The teaching of reading should include teaching the way in which letters and letter combinations correspond with sounds — known as the alphabetic principle. There is not, to my knowledge, a single research study to support the view that the alphabetic principle should not be taught. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence that it should." Sterne says parents have

a key role in preventing their children from succumbing to dyslexia by playing simple word games at the toddler stage.

"Children need to see the connection between letters and the sounds they make," he explains. "All the research shows that it is precisely this that children with dyslexia cannot do. This difficulty in processing the sounds of letters and eventually of words is at the root of the problem for up to 90 per cent of children who have difficulty learning to read, and that includes almost all of those with dyslexia."

"We have to encourage children to analyse the sounds of letters and words before they learn to read, so that they make the connection between what they read and what they see on the page."

Sterne believes that simple word games, rhymes and word play could reduce the number of children with severe learning difficulties from between 10 and 15 per cent of the school population to less than 1 per cent.

Margaret Snowling, principal of the National Hospital's College of Speech Science in London, says there is evidence that children

whose awareness of sound is acute are better readers. Tests showed that dyslexic children, who find it hard to learn to read, could not distinguish and identify sounds in speech.

"There is no doubt that early sound awareness leads to early reading skill," she says. "We have evidence that dyslexics are much worse at sound categorization skills than you would expect from their IQ."

A constant theme of those urging greater awareness of the needs of dyslexia sufferers is that dyslexic does not mean dumb.

Sufferers included Albert Einstein, Lewis Carroll and George Washington. Snowling says: "When a child learns to read the word 'bus', he can then make the connection that bus and bug will have the same letter at the start because they make the same sound. There is also research which shows that three-year-olds' knowledge of nursery rhymes is a good predictor of their likely reading skills."

The use of rhymes can be important. A toddler may learn to say the "b" part of the word "boat" and by rhyming it with other words can start to discern

the pattern of sounds in the language. Dyslexic children, unable instinctively to put a sound to a symbol, often place an over-reliance on rules. Snowling says: "One dyslexic undergraduate who agreed to work with psychologists demonstrated the point by reading the word 'glove' as 'gloave', applying rigidly the same rule that would enable her to pronounce 'home' or 'Hove'."

Snowling cautions that the approach now being advocated will not help all potentially dyslexic children. In some families, the condition seems hereditary, which may be linked to inherited physiological or neurological problems. But she believes that most sufferers could have avoided the condition by sharpening their ability to distinguish between sounds as toddlers.

For those already struggling to cope with dyslexia, Sterne and Snowling are agreed that the only solution is better teacher training. Of 40,000 state school teachers in England and Wales, fewer than 1,500 have special training in dyslexia.

"Students are lucky if one day in four-year course is devoted to the topic of dyslexia," Sterne says. "The Government treats the issue of literacy as meaning only adult literacy."

The National Curriculum, he believes, devotes far too little attention to teaching children the skills of "decoding" words and writing and spelling.

All of which points to the need for Dyslexia Awareness Week, which starts tomorrow. Charlotte Griffiths, the campaign manager, says: "People in the street have certainly heard of dyslexia. We have to get over to them the suffering and the loss of self-esteem dyslexia brings — and what we can do about it."

arises from shifting curricular power so much toward the republics. Schools have been almost officially encouraged to be seed-beds of nationalism.

So much for next May's symposium. Provisionally, that is. If four weeks have been enough to overturn regimes in eastern Europe, what changes may four months bring further east? Will the Soviet educational reforms then be past history? Will we slide past each other after all?

John White

• The author is Reader in Education at the London Institute of Education.

"Perhaps we shall meet in the middle?" said the Soviet professor. "Unless we slide past each other," someone from our side remarked.

We were in Moscow, discussing a symposium on what is taught in schools, which the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Institute of Education are holding in London in May.

Over the past two years, Britain has taken control of the curriculum in England and Wales out of the hands of local education authorities and schools and introduced a National Curriculum based on 10 foundation subjects with a

centralized system of assessment.

The subjects are almost identical to those in the Soviet curriculum under Stalin. If there is anything in the Education Reform Act about harnessing these subjects to the ideals of democracy and personal autonomy rather than to an oriental tyranny, it must have passed me by.

Over the same period, the Soviet Union has been busy dismantling its over-centralized and authoritarian system

— at least on paper. Only 40 per cent of the school curriculum will be common to the whole country; 60 per cent will be left to the national republics.

The only variation was that children could be taught union-wide syllabuses in their own language, with maybe a little local history and geography. Republics will provide extensive courses in national art, literature and social studies.

Decentralization stretches down to the school. A range of courses will be provided for students of 14-plus; and 15 per cent of the timetable will be left at the school's disposal for meeting individual needs. Flexibility, humanization and democratization are the keywords.

The focus is on developing the individual's personality and teaching methods will be changed accordingly. In Britain, the National Curriculum is based solely on traditional

school subjects; in the Soviet Union, the old subject-centred curriculum is gone.

Apart from the Russian language and mathematics, the union-wide core consists of courses in natural sciences and social studies. The latter draws on history, philosophy, economics, politics, ethics and law, and is devoted to the development of reason but also to the education of emotions and values.

Not only are the humanities

to be given higher status, but the new government policy calls for a change in the relationships between teachers and pupils away from authoritarianism toward cooperation. While British teachers are being weighed down by the detailed requirements of subject-specific assessment, their Soviet colleagues are being encouraged to have more autonomy in setting goals and choosing methods. They will participate with parents and the local

community in the democratic running of the school through the school council.

The contrast between British and Soviet policies could hardly be starker. How far either of them will get beyond paper is uncertain. It is accepted in Britain that we have long needed national guidelines, but many teachers find themselves being encouraged to have more autonomy in setting goals and choosing methods. They will participate with parents and the local

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## Selectors ponder League's position

By David Hands

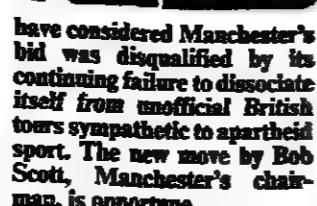
England's team in New Zealand last week to play against South Africa and Australia are in a state of flux. The selectors have been meeting in London and, after a meeting on Friday, will now be in New Zealand for the weekend. They are still considering whether to include the two teams in the final fixtures of the season.

The selectors will then meet again on Saturday to decide whether to include the two teams in the final fixtures of the season.

Until this moment, many African and Caribbean members of the Commonwealth

# Manchester strikes anti-apartheid stance

**Auckland**  
An important turn has been taken in Britain's troubled relationship with the anti-apartheid sporting campaign, with the publication by the Manchester Olympic Bid Committee (MOBC) of a formal document of protest against apartheid and, by implication, also partially against the British Government.



David Miller

have considered Manchester's bid, was disqualified by its continuing failure to dissociate itself from unofficial British tours sympathetic to apartheid sport. The new move by Bob Scott, Manchester's chairman, is important.

The hard line taken by MOBC and by the Council, led by Graham Stringer, may, coincidentally, ease the exaggerated rumours and misgivings going around this city about a Games boycott this week or an attempted suspension of England: neither of them constitutionally possible.

The rumours were initiated by the declaration states:

• That MOBC and Manchester City Council (MCC) affirm their total condemnation of apartheid, which offends both policy and practice within the city.

• That the suspension of sporting links with South Africa until the abolition of apartheid is considered internationally essential, and that MOBC and MCC denounce all attempts to organize sporting contact (such as the European Cup and the Commonwealth Association) in line with the spirit of international agreements, especially those by the European Commission and the Commonwealth; will invite

South Africa's non-racial sporting bodies to attend the Games.

The declaration is being circulated throughout the world to every British embassy, every IOC member, every national Olympic committee and every international sports federation.

Talks with IOC members here and in Melbourne during the past week, when they were attending the Australian Open tennis championships, suggest that the campaign for hosting the centenary Games is becoming more open than ever. Those who support Athens on sentimental and historic grounds sense that their numbers are diminishing as doubts about Athens grow.

The Greek cause was not helped by an extraordinary outburst at the end of last year

leading up to the staging of the Games.

In my opinion, if Athens is to win the vote in Tokyo next September it will do so on the first count because, thereafter, anyone who did not vote for Athens is going to place their votes elsewhere in subsequent rounds.

Melbourne and Manchester are beginning to acquire a more serious consideration as worthy candidates because of the doubts about Athens, and because many people question whether the Olympic Games should return so soon to North America, to either Atlanta or Toronto. Melbourne's bid, in particular, is gathering momentum, and Manchester will need to accelerate its efforts in the coming months if it is going to survive the first rounds of voting.

After days of deliberation, arguments and hostility, the fifth anniversary Hahnenkamm downhill race underway as scheduled on Saturday. The only sour note concerning the race was that it will be remembered not by the results but by the decision to hold the race at all.

Saturday's race did not follow the line of the traditional course, with its spectacular Mousehole jump and Steinhang. The race officials decided on the running of two shorter races, starting at the women's super G piste and rejoining the men's downhill course for the final third of the traditional route. The combined times of the two runs decided the winner.

The revised race format has its critics, many who feel that the Kitzbühel decision sets a dangerous precedent for World Cup downhill racing. Although part of the FIS rules, the two-run format has never been implemented or enforced before the decision at Kitzbühel.

The feeling that the decision to run the race had more to do with money and power than tradition is shared by the racers themselves, many of whom have voiced the opinion that the race in a dual-run format is a sham downhill. Although most racers fear the traditional route they realize that a win on the Hahnenkamm course is proof positive of being the best skier on earth.

Last year's winner, Daniel Maher, of Switzerland, had constructed his entire summer training programme around winning the elusive Kitzbühel double. A win on this year's course, he said, "would not satisfy that ambition."

Marc Girardelli, of Luxembourg, believes that the lack of snow this season has created some of the most dangerous conditions ever and the Kitzbühel decision showed "the extent to which the sport will go in the name of money."

The running of the dual event has even deeper implications for the long-term future of the World Cup. Regis has denied the right to a World Cup downhill with the FIS run was allowed in Kitzbühel, why not in their resort?

All this is good news for the pro-circuit lobby. There is a feeling emerging rapidly that a professional series with five-figure prize-money could entice some of the world's best racers away from the World Cup.

The 1990 Kitzbühel competition was won by Arne Skarstad, of Norway, his first World Cup "downhill" victory. Helmut Hoeflechner, of Austria, finished in second position, followed by Zurbriggen. • **KITZBUHEL:** A men's World Cup slalom race held here yesterday in foggy conditions on a piste made entirely of snow which has been heli-coptered in over the past week, was won by Rudolf Nierlich, of Austria, in 1 min 43.51sec (Ray Robinson writes).

**RESULTS:** Men's World Cup downhill 1. R. Nierlich (Austria), 1 min 43.51sec; 2. H. Hoeflechner (Austria), 2:23.22; 3. P. Zurbriggen (Switzerland), 2:25.38; 4. W. Beese (Germany), 2:25.37; 5. P. Ondra (Czechoslovakia), 2:25.40; 6. M. Girardelli (Luxembourg), 2:25.42; 7. D. Maher (Switzerland), 2:25.72; 8. M. Maher (Switzerland), 2:25.73; 9. T. Haug (Norway), 2:25.80; 10. J. Kiroki (Kenya), 2:25.81; 11. P. Fahrni (Switzerland), 2:25.82; 12. A. Regis (Switzerland), 2:25.83; 13. B. Fahrni (Switzerland), 2:25.84; 14. T. Haug (Norway), 2:25.85; 15. W. Hudson (USA), 2:27.93; 16. F. Piccard (Italy), 2:27.97; 17. A. Piccard (Italy), 2:27.98; 18. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.00; 19. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.01; 20. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.02; 21. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.03; 22. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.04; 23. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.05; 24. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.06; 25. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.07; 26. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.08; 27. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.09; 28. J. S. Lewis (USA), 2:28.10; 29. 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CRICKET: CONTROVERSY REACHES THE COURTS AS CAMPAIGN TO CANCEL THE UNOFFICIAL TOUR IS STEPPED UP

# Naidoo's charges against Dakin stir up new fury

From Richard Streeton, Johannesburg

Our learned friends have become embroiled in the visit to South Africa by Mike Gatting's team of English cricketers even sooner than expected. The campaign being waged to have the tour cancelled reached the courts yesterday when the relative sabbath calm of the John Vorster police headquarters here was disturbed by a visit from Krish Naidoo, general-secretary of the National Sports Congress (NSC), to lay criminal charges against Geoff Dakin, the president of the South African Cricket Union (SACU).

Naidoo, himself a lawyer, swore under oath that Dakin had threatened his life in a telephone call. Under South African procedures the police had to launch an immediate investigation into the allegation.

The complainant claimed that Naidoo was told that his life would be in danger if anything happened to the English cricketers. Naidoo said he recognized the voice as belonging to Dakin, whom he knew well, though the caller gave his name as Abbott when Mrs Naidoo first answered the call.

## Bacher meets players

The unofficial England tour party held an hour-long meeting yesterday with Dr Ali Bacher, the managing director of the South African Cricket Union, after the violence at Jan Smuts airport on Friday.

Dr Graveney, the manager, said that his 15 players asked for assurances about their safety.

Graveney said that players' wives and families had expressed concern.

He said: "The players were

Naidoo told *The Times*: "I said Geoff, do you know what you are saying by threatening me? and I quickly ended the conversation. Within 15 minutes I was lodging criminal charges, alleging threats to my life, grievous bodily harm and assault." Told that Dakin denied the charges, Naidoo said: "Let him deny them on Friday shortly before the English team arrived."

Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of SACU, said: "This whole thing is preposterous. I have spoken to Geoff Dakin in Port Elizabeth and he says the suggestion is completely false. He has not spoken to Mr Naidoo since November." Dr Bacher said he knew Naidoo was adamant, but perhaps it had been someone else impersonating Dakin's voice.

With the South African Government, as well as the NSC and SACU, all very conscious of a large British media team accompanying Gatting's players, the only certain fact is that there will be no let-up to the tour's controversies off the field.

Apart from Naidoo's legal action, several other issues arose over the weekend, none of them normally part of a so-called cricket tour.

Dr Bacher clearly had not got very far on Saturday when he met the police to ask them to show as much restraint as possible against peaceful demonstrations. The press conference question and answer went as follows:

Q: What was the reaction? A: They just listened.

Q: Were you satisfied? A: Time will tell. They had a viewpoint.

Dr Bacher also expressed regret if the Gatting tour disrupted the Commonwealth Games. "The last thing we want is to disrupt any other international sport," he said.

The cricketers? Oh yes.

Gatting's players have been working hard at the nets, with Thomas and Cowdrey the first to miss a workout as the effects of heat and the 6,000ft altitude hit them. The spinners also have some finger blisters from the hard Australian ball being used here.

Both Gatting and David Graveney, the team manager, continue to play magnificent dead bat strokes at any loaded questions.

## Yorkshire elect quiet president Sir Len

By Martin Searby

Sir Leonard Hutton was officially nominated yesterday to be the tenth president in Yorkshire's 127-year history and the former county opening batsman and England's first professional captain has indicated he will accept.

Sir Leonard, aged 73, is seen as the sort of figurehead the club prefers to the hands-on style of leadership which marked the five and a half years of Viscount Mountgarret's reign which ended last week.

"I had my worries about taking the job on because I didn't want to get involved in a bed of thorns," Sir Leonard, who lives in Kingston, Surrey, said. "But the club chairman gave me a job description and I'm very honoured. I hope to be able to help at a practical level, having faced some of the best

bowling in the world, and I want to pass on that knowledge."

Brian Walsh QC, the county chairman, said: "I'm committed to President Sir Len's traditional role and not involved in the day-to-day administration of the club and Sir Leonard will probably find it easier to start meetings of the Test and County Cricket Board where he has a very useful contribution to make."

For Pakistan, Wasim Akram had taken three wickets in an over, and for Australia Hughes four for 11 runs - Shoaib, in his first over, Yousuf and Ijaz in his second, and Ramiz in his fourth. All four of the leading players they could safely have left alone. Shoaib was caught at the wicket, Yousuf at first slip, Ijaz at second slip and Ramiz at the gully off stump.

Yorkshire are the latest county to ballot their membership on the desirability of four-day cricket, following similar moves by Lancashire and Gloucestershire. A questionnaire will be sent out within the next week and the results revealed at the annual general meeting on February 24.

## Sri Lankans in a spin

Coffs Harbour, Australia (AFP) - New South Wales beat Sri Lanka by 81 runs in their one-day match at Coffs Harbour yesterday. NSW scored 262 for four from their 30 overs and then bowled the Sri Lankans out for 181 in 41.4 overs.

Sri Lanka looked solid at 118 for two 22 overs, but they were defeated by the off spin of

Greg Matthews, who took four for 12, and the leg spin of Mark O'Neill, who finished with three for 36.

Steve Small, the NSW opener, who scored 101, won the man-of-the-match award.

SCORES: New South Wales 322-4 (20 overs, 5 small); Sri Lanka 97-4 (22 overs, 5 small). Extras: P A on 4; G R J Matthews 4 for 22.

**FIXTURES**

7.30pm listed

**FOOTBALL**

OM VALHALLA CONFERENCE-Birkdale Trophy: Second round: Dorking v Macclesfield; Kidderminster v Runcorn; Pontefract v Wrexham; Walsall v Victoria Villa; Bradford City (7.0); Leicester v Nottingham Forest (7.0); Third division: Mansfield v Bishop's Stortford (7.0).

OVIDEN PAPERS COMBINATION

Reading v Fulham (2.0).

**RUGBY UNION**

CLUB MATCHES: Pontypool v Parcian (7.0).

**OTHER SPORT**

BOWLS: Welsh National indoor singles finals (O'Donnell): Cardiff v Young Scorpions (Royal Lancaster Hotel, London W2).

SHOOTER: Embassy World Championships (Blackpool).

SQUASH RACKETS: SRA: Women's League matches.

**SPORT ON TV**

AMERICAN FOOTBALL: Superbowl 9-11am and 2pm; 20th National Football League AFC vs NFC play-offs.

BASKETBALL: Supercourt 12.30pm-1.30pm; 3.30pm and 11.15pm-12.30pm; College match: Duke v NC, and Americans League.

BOXING: Eurosport 10.11pm; Spanish boxer Alfonso Marquez (70kg) vs Fernando Vazquez (70kg).

SNOKER: Eurosport 9.15-10.45pm; Professional event from the United States.

Eurosport menu: Eurosport 8.30pm.

Eurosport - WHAT A WEEK: Eurosport 8.30pm; Review of the week's sports.

FOOTBALL: Eurosport 12.20pm; Spanish League: SuperSport 7.30-8.15pm; Spanish League: Barcelona v Valencia.

HOCKEY: Eurosport 3.30pm; Eurosport menu: Eurosport 8.30pm; Eurosport 11.15pm; Highlights of the Royal Bank club championships from Crystal Palace.

ICE HOCKEY: Eurosport 6.45pm and 11pm-1am; National Hockey League Game of the week.

ICE SKATING: Eurosport 11am-midday; Highlights of the NIA Trophy from Koba, Japan.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORT: Eurosport 9.00pm; Motor sport news from around the world.

MOTORCYCLE: Eurosport 7.30am-7.50am; Highlights of Formula 1 Grand Prix from Silverstone.

FOOTBALL: Eurosport 11.15pm-12.30am; Highlights of the 1989 World quarter-finals from Italy.

POWERSPORTS: INTERNATIONAL: SuperSport 11am-midday.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Eurosport 6.30pm-7.30pm; Highlights of French, Espagne v Great Britain from Villeneuve.

RUGBY UNION: Eurosport 2.30-3.30pm; Five nations' championship: Highlights of Wales v France (midweek); Scotland v Ireland (10.45-11.45pm); Highlights of the United States pro-dome in the Midwest.

SKIING: Eurosport 10.15-11.15pm; Highlights of the Alpine World Cup from Kitzbuehel, Austria, and Maribor, Yugoslavia; SuperSport 10.45-11.45pm; Highlights of the United States pro-dome from Winter Valley.

NETBALL: Eurosport 9.00am and 4.30pm; Highlights of the Australian Open championship from Findlers Park, Melbourne.

Popular Chen may be nearer England place

Donald Parker, the England manager, believes Chen Xinhua's availability may play for the top spot, but may also come some closer following Saturday's meeting of the National Council of the English Table Tennis Association (Richard Eaton writes).

A proposal was accepted that councillors return to take advice from county committees before taking a vote at April's meeting on the future of the former World Cup winner from China.

"My soundings are that the counties may vote in Chen's favour because of his popularity in the local leagues," Parker said. "Chen plays in three-star tournaments more than any other top player."

However, there will certainly be opposition to immediate acceptance of Chen. By all accounts, John Prean, the ETTA chairman, made it clear on Saturday that he will propose the Chinese player only becomes available when he has a British passport, and not simply when he satisfies the International Federation two-year domicile rule in May.

Two wins push Prean closer to top Swedes

From Richard Eaton, Hanover

Carl Prean was pleased to have finished equal fifth in the European Top 12 here yesterday, even though he won just his five games. To have them in second, the in such exalted company suggests the best form of his life is continuing and that, at the age of 22, there may be further all-round improvement to come.

Indeed, the man who shared fifth place with him, the German No. 1, Jorg Rosscopf, was good enough to beat, in his group, the world champion Jan-Olof Wirth, who only came in as second reserve because the Soviet Union's Flura Bulatova was controversially denied entry, beat the title holder, Olga Nemec 21-18, 21-19, Nemec and a Romanian exile, has yet to cope with the pressure she feels before her noisy home supporters.

Prean, meanwhile, went home 26.5 better off, and with the knowledge that the ETTA president, Johnny Leach, will try to persuade him to rejoin the English rankings he quit last month. The national council decided on Saturday that a new committee will revamp the whole ranking system and that there will be no new lists this season.

Waldner, nevertheless, went on to reach the final, but was beaten in an exhibition-style contest by a fellow member of Sweden's world title-winning team, the European champion, Mikael Appelgren. 21-10, 21-17, 21-18.

Swinton, the rugby league club, have placed Mark Villier, the utility back, aged 26, on the transfer list at £20,000.

**BASKETBALL**

## Bury ride roughshod to victory

By Julian Desborough

The Bury Lobos, who are fourth in the National League, pulled off an historic victory over airline Leicester Riders of the Carling League, in the second round of the Coca Cola National Cup, beating the Midlands side 56-51.

The comeback was abruptly halted when Riders' Patterson fouled out with 11 minutes remaining. Although Bury later lost Bona through foul trouble, they hung on for the win.



Concentrating on cricket: Gatting at work in the nets in Johannesburg yesterday

firing down the corridor which creates uncertainty in the batsman's mind.

Although the spinners have taken only one wicket in the match, it is a pretty good cricket pitch — neither an Adelaide feather-bed nor a Melbourne green-top. It has some bounce and pace, and the ball will turn. Salim Malik even had a thumb broken while batting on it in the first innings and, although he is expected to come again, his injury is another reason why it is hard to see Pakistan offering much more than token resistance from now on. Almost certainly, Hughes' spell decided the match and also the

better than in Melbourne. Pakistani still dropped two catches, one of which cost them dear. Jones was only 19 on Saturday afternoon when one of a multitude of Pakistani substitutes dropped him in the gully off Wasim Akram.

It is strange that Pakistan should, by and large, field inadequately, being the natural cricketers they are. Yet, with occasional exceptions, such as Asif Iqbal, who was just about the best in the world in his time, Miandad and Imran are not especially athletic, and I suppose that is why.

Even when Peter Taylor joined him, Jones was only starting out, but two of them added 112. Taylor gave Jones all the colour of the strike and the chance, which he took, to make his hundred for Australia. It has been a match in which Australia have played splendidly as a team. When Alderman dropped out before the start, Rackemann and Campbell bowled in a way to make up for it and, now, with the first-innings lead in the balance, Taylor, chosen for his bowling, played a valuable innings. Then came Hughes. Australia are also holding their slip catches, a sure sign of a confident side.

In just under a year, starting with the Adelaide Test match against the West Indies last February, Jones has scored 1,223 Test runs at an average of 44.49 in the same time at an average of 65.

Although Taylor has made 1,449 in the same time at an average of 65.

Although Taylor was eventually run out while batting with him yesterday, Jones must be the most zealous and acquisitive runner between wickets in the game today. That, together with the fact that they played very well and yet took five and a half hours to score 116, indicates that runs are having to be worked for.

**Pakistan:** First Innings 227 (David Mandan 52, Wasim Akram 62; G Rackemann 4 for 42).

Total (4 wktas): 727.

Final WICKETS: 1-0, 2-2, 3-7, 4-22.

BOWLING: 14-6-24-4; Campbell 11-2-25-2; Rakemann 10-7-7-0; Taylor 4-10-4-1.

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By Peter Lunn, Correspondent, Melton Mowbray

At Market Rasen nine days ago, Brabazon initiated a double for Smith Eccles and Mark Tompkins when he won a three-mile handicap hurdle by four lengths under top weight.

So today's distance is clearly no problem for him and nor should the ground, which was also good to soft on that occasion.

The main question mark is whether he cope with the Uttoxeter winner Invasion at level weights, besides giving weight to Junior Parker and How Majestic, who have both run well to finish second recently behind Danny Harrold and Miss Muck, at Chepstow and Newton Abbot.

I firmly believe that he can because prior to winning on the Lincolnshire track Brabazon had twice performed well on grade one courses this season, the first when he was a close third at Ascot behind Tom Troubadour and Remittance Man and again when he filled the same slot behind

Babil and Zamil at Newbury. The form of those races over 2½ miles looks better than that boasted by Brabazon's principal rivals, added to which he looks ever more effective over today's longer trip.

The Croxton Park Novices' Hurdle can go to Peter Hegarty's consistent filly Lissahane Lass, whose experience of jumping at racing pace should stand her in good stead when faced by Cowley, St Elmo's Fire and Daunou, three promising recruits from the Flat, not to mention Flight Hill who caught the eye at Wincanton recently.

Prior to opening her account over today's course and

distance 13 days ago, Lissahane Lass had finished a good second to Taunton to Regal Lake, who has been a creditable runner-up recently in races won by such accomplished performers as Sudden Victory and Royal Square. So there is nothing wrong with Lissahane Lass's form.

No prizes will be awarded for suggesting that Cash Is King ought to extend Jenny Pitman's tremendous recent run (File Concord was her 27th winner in the last five weeks at Kempton on Saturday) by landing the first division of the Cottesmore Novices' Chase.

After winning first time out over hurdles at Kempton

## Brabazon poised to collect again

By Mandarin  
(Michael Phillips)

An appealing bet at Leicester today is Brabazon, who is napped to win the Stonesby Novices' Hurdle in the experienced hands of Steve Smith Eccles, who will be hoping for a more comfortable ride than the acrobatic one on River Ceiriog at Kempton on Saturday.

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So today's distance is clearly no problem for him and nor should the ground, which was

### LEICESTER

**Selections**  
By Mandarin

1.00 Cash Is King.  
1.00 Curjuhan.  
2.00 Lissahane Lass.  
3.00 Western Legend.

Michael Seely's selection: 2.00 St. Elmo's Fire.

**Going: good to soft (hurdles); good (chase)**

1.00 COTTESMORE NOVICES CHASE (Div II: 22,505; 2m 4f) (11 runners)

1 12/20-1 WESTERN LEGEND 23 (D.G.S.) Miss J Lang J Edwards 8-11-4 T Morgan 8-10  
2 4/26-PU ALASKA RUN 43 (S) (M) Mrs J Williams R Doherty 8-10-12 D Tegg 7-12  
3 14/4-62 MANGROVE 18 (S) (P) Peppermint Bay 8-10-12 P Powell 7-12  
4 5/20-9 NEARLY SENIOR 26 (S) (M) Bloom Mrs J Eason 8-10-12 Mr N Blows 7-12  
5 6/10-2 PEASIE'S 3 (C) (S) Mrs Doherty R Hennigan 8-10-12 R Dennehy 7-12  
6 5/20-9 CANTERBURY 16 (S) (M) Mrs J Williams R Doherty 8-10-12 R Dennehy 7-12  
7 6/09-10 QUILANTARIO 614 (S) (M) Mrs P Souter C Vernon Miller 9-10-12 S O'Neill 7-12  
8 6/09-10 RUMBLE 13 (S) (P) Peppermint Bay 8-10-12 L Harvey 8-10-12  
9 16/5-10 TAUOL 14 (S) (M) Mrs C Davies R Brereton 8-10-12 R Giggins 8-10-12 NON-RUNNER  
10 22/5-P CARRIOLS CROSS 14 (S) (M) Mrs H Chittenden A Turnbull 7-10-12 J Bryan 8-10-12  
11 KATE KELLY (Mrs P Gandy) Mrs G Mee 9-10-12 J Bryan 8-10-12  
12 16/5-10 TAUOL 14 (S) (M) Mrs C Davies R Brereton 8-10-12 J Bryan 8-10-12  
13 BETTING: 6-11 Western Legend, 17-4 Teggs, 5-1 Peppermint Bay, 6-1 Mangrove, 12-1 Plastic Spangles, 11-1 Non-Runner.

1886 TOBY THOMAS 7-10-12 M Pitman 8-10-12

1.00 CASH IS KING (Div II: 22,505; 2m 4f) (11 runners)

1 12/11-1 CASH IS KING 13 (D.P.G.S.) (M) Myers Mrs J Pitman 8-11-3 M Pitman 8-10-12

2 4/11-10 ALASKA RUN 43 (S) (M) Mrs J Rogers D McIlroy 8-10-12 R Doherty 8-10-12

3 6/5 ATTRACTIVE 24 (D) B Alexander M Robinson 8-10-12 J Duggan 8-10-12

4 5/27-6 CANTERBURY 16 (S) (M) Mrs J Williams R Doherty 8-10-12 R Dennehy 8-10-12

5 6/20-6 ERNSTIN FLOATS 23 (S) (M) Mrs J Upson 8-10-12 R Suppes 8-10-12

6 7/20-2 GROGAN 825 (S) (M) Mrs S Wilks K Bailey 8-10-12 I Lawrence 8-10-12

7 7/20-2 JONATHAN'S BIRTHDAY (M) Mrs M Thomas N Henderson 8-10-12 J White 8-10-12

8 9/6-9 KING'S ADVOCATE 23 (J) Lawrenson A Turnbull 8-10-12 L Harvey 8-10-12

9 10/4-9 KATE KELLY (Mrs P Gandy) Mrs G Mee 9-10-12 J Bryan 8-10-12

10 11/4-9 THIS NETTLE DANGER 45 (S) (P) Lucy Andriani 8-10-12 J Duggan 8-10-12

11 12/5-9 THIS NETTLE DANGER 45 (S) (P) Lucy Andriani 8-10-12 J Duggan 8-10-12

12 12/5-9 BETTING: 6-11 King, 6-1 Alaska Run, 12-2 John's Birthday, 5-1 This Nettle Danger, 10-1 Errosson 18-1 Bala Boy, Attractive, 25-1 others.

1886 TOBY THOMAS 7-10-12 M Pitman 8-10-12

1.00 CASH IS KING (Div II: 22,505; 2m 4f) (11 runners)

1 12/11-1 INCREDIBLE LADY 11 (A) Danson 5-11-12 S Howell 8-10-12

2 4/5-11 AFTER THE GLASS 22 (C.D.F.) (D) Love J Picking 5-11-12 C Dennis 8-10-12

3 5/2-10 BOON RETOUR 10 (A) Bay Dinger J Parke 5-11-12 O Gallagher 8-10-12

4 6/20-6 PALMS DE DAINE 11 (G) Pitman A Potts 5-11-12 R Beaven 8-10-12

5 6/20-6 SUNDAZE'S ST CLOUD 10 (R) Cook W Clay 5-11-12 R Beaven 8-10-12

6 6/20-6 DOCTOR'S REMEDY 10 (F) Geddes M Tait 8-11-12 D Bridge 8-10-12

7 6/20-6 LILAC TIME 26 (M) Power R Hollishead 8-11-12 G Lyons 8-10-12

8 6/20-6 POP SWING MY WAY 21 (M) G Gedding G Balding 5-11-12 R Farmer 8-10-12

9 6/20-6 EMERALD SUNSET 26 (C) (M) Pitman D Winter 8-11-12 P McDermott 8-10-12

10 6/20-6 CARAVAN'S CARAVAN 26 (R) Pitman D Winter 8-11-12 L Ashurst 8-10-12

11 6/20-6 SUPP SEMICO 32 (S) (M) Pitman D Winter 8-10-12 A Jackson 8-10-12

12 6/20-6 BETTING: 6-1 Emerald Sunet, 7-2 Caravan, Arctic Land, 11-2 Bon Retour, 5-1 Upset, Time.

1886 UP THE LADDEN 2-12 (S) (M) Pitman 5-11-12 D Wedde 8-10-12

1.00 FORM FOCUS (CASE IS KING) (Div II: 22,505; 2m 4f) (11 runners)

1 12/11-1 DOCTOR'S REMEDY 21 (J) Lawrenson A Turnbull 8-10-12

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3 5/2-10 CANTERBURY 16 (S) (M) Mrs J Williams R Doherty 8-10-12 R Dennehy 8-10-12

4 6/20-6 ERNSTIN FLOATS 23 (S) (M) Mrs J Upson 8-10-12 R Suppes 8-10-12

5 6/20-6 DOCTOR'S REMEDY 10 (F) Geddes M Tait 8-11-12 D Bridge 8-10-12

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11 6/20-6 BETTING: 6-1 King, 6-1 Alaska Run, 12-2 John's Birthday, 5-1 This Nettle Danger, 10-1 Errosson 18-1 Bala Boy, Attractive, 25-1 others.

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**FOOTBALL: MANAGER FERGUSON DOES NOT SHRINK FROM CONDEMNING HIS SIDE'S FAILINGS AFTER NORWICH INFECT AN EMBARRASSING DEFEAT**

# Manchester United reach a crisis

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

**Norwich City** ..... 2  
**Manchester United** ..... 0

Manchester United are no longer merely in deep trouble. They have sunk into a position which constitutes a crisis. At Carrow Road yesterday they started in a shambles and finished in utter disarray, holding a set of statistics which represent the club's worst sequence for almost two decades.

United have not won any of their last 10 League matches. That had not happened since Frank O'Farrell was in charge in 1972. Moreover, Alex Ferguson's side, as well as dropping 26 out of a possible 30 points, have scored only four goals on their way down to 16th place.

Since they remain confused, incohesive and insecure, relegation must be considered a genuine possibility. Norwich City, after all, were themselves considered one of the weakest teams in the first division. They had lost their previous four matches and were heading towards their lowest placing for two years.

They opened suitably tentatively but finished irresistibly. Once Rosario had shaken a post midway through the first-half, Norwich threatened to win by a margin of unlikely proportions. Leighton limited the destruction with several notable saves, but even United's Scottish international goalkeeper was eventually found incompetent. United were disorganized from the kick-off. They lined up for the first time with a sweeper, Ince, but the system was a visible failure and was abandoned within half an hour. Ince, returning after an absence of three games, was moved into midfield where he made more impact.

But, apart from Pallister and Leighton initially, none of United's other representatives



Despairing dive: Fleck shoots his second goal for Norwich past Leighton, the Manchester United goalkeeper

can claim even to have been adequate. McClair, whose form suggests that he should be demoted to the reserves, and young Robins, responsible for the FA Cup victory over Nottingham Forest, were anonymous. The ageing Anderson was an embarrassment.

The ageing Anderson was an embarrassment.

The typically ebullient, Hughes, showed nothing more than his stabs to the opposition and Wallace, missing for five games, was prominent only towards the end. Ferguson, to his credit, did not attempt to disguise either his

own dismay or the pitifully feeble display of his expensive assets.

"That was not acceptable for me or Manchester United," he said. "It certainly represents a low point for us. There is absolutely no excuse whatsoever."

He was without his inspirational captain for the sixth successive occasion, but even Robson could not have covered all of the glaring deficiencies. Ferguson conceded that United contributed to their own ignominious downfall.

Indeed, United were so woeful that there are realistic prospects of Hereford United, of the fourth division, causing a surprise in the FA Cup fourth round on Sunday. At least the tie will be a private affair, hidden away from the nation's cameras. Yesterday's televised display amounted to a public disgrace.

**NORWICH CITY:** G Gunn; Catherwood, M Bowen, I Butterworth, A Linch, A Townsend, D Gordon, R Fleck, R Rosario, J Crook, D Phillips.

**MANCHESTER UNITED:** J Leighton; V Anderson, L Martin, S Bruce, M Phelan, C Davids, P Keown, G Patterson, M Robins, P Ince, R Beardsley, J McCall, M Hughes, D Wallace. Referee: T Holtrock.

## Composed Forest ease home

By Ian Ross

**Derby County** ..... 0  
**Nottingham Forest** ..... 2

Nottingham Forest may have found something approaching their true form too late in the season to make any significant progress in the League championship but they look ideally suited to the rarified atmosphere of the knockout competition.

A match between close rivals, played at a furious pace in front of a sell-out crowd, the perfect preparation for Wednesday night's game against Tottenham Hotspur, when Forest's defence of the Littlewoods Cup will continue in a quarter-final replay at White Hart Lane.

Although Forest had to suffer some persistent pressure, particularly in the later stages, they won convincingly, despite appearing to reduce their normally prodigious work-rate.

If the conservation of stamina was the primary objective, Forest could scarcely have hoped for more understanding opponents than Derby, who were so demoralized by conceding two early goals that they sank to defeat with only the merest hint of defiance.

After an initial flourish, the home side were out-manoeuvred and subsequently outplayed, by a team whose strength is superb organizational sense.

With Pearce and Walker in admirable form at the back and Hodge complementing an attack which has adopted a more direct approach since the inclusion of Jemson, Forest were a potent force.

Their opening goal, after 16 minutes, was an exercise in simplicity. Parker drove the ball deep into the Derby penalty area with the outside of his foot and Hodge casually sprinted between two defenders to slot it comfortably past Shilton.

Three minutes later, Derby's defensive frailty was further exposed when Jemson collected a pass from Crosby, rounded Wright and drove inside the far post. Bearing in mind that Shilton's massive frame was biding a large portion of the goalmouth as the youngster shaped to shoot from a restricted angle, his composure was remarkable.

Derby improved markedly in the second half because, it would seem, Arthur Cox, the manager, informed his midfield players during the course of the interval that Harford, who was signed from Luton Town earlier in the week, was a notable header of the ball.

An aerial bombardment ensued but although Harford reached many of the crosses it is clear that his relationship with Saunders will take time to prosper.

Bobby Robson, the England manager, attended the match and must have been suitably impressed with the performances of those players he has included in his provisional squad for the World Cup finals.

**DERBY COUNTY:** P. Shilton, M. Sage, M. Forsyth, G. Williams, M. Wright, R. Harford, J. Jemson, A. Parker, D. Walker, D. Saunders, M. Harford, T. Hebbard, M. Patterson (sub: K. Francis).

**NOTTINGHAM FOREST:** S. Sutton, B. Lewis, S. Pearce, D. Walker, S. Jemson, N. Johnson (sub: D. Carter), T. O'Dwyer. Referee: J. Martin.

**Award for Chavez**  
Mexico City (AFP) - The World Boxing Council yesterday named Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico the super-lightweight champion, as its 1989 Boxer of the Year.

## Coppell left to rue his costly mistake

By Vince Wright

**Crystal Palace** ..... 0  
**Liverpool** ..... 2

A naive blunder by the Crystal Palace manager, Steve Coppell, on Saturday ruined whatever chance his team might have had of salvaging something from an entertaining game against the first division leaders.

Coppell sent on Salako and Shaw for Wright and Pardey while McGoldrick, the Palace midfield player, was lying injured near the touchline. McGoldrick was taken off on a stretcher with suspected cartilage trouble and Palace were left to play the last 21 minutes with 10 men.

Wright had to come off as he had sustained a cracked shin bone in trying to score an equalizer for Palace, but Pardey, whose injury was less serious, might have been able to continue.

It was a costly afternoon for Palace. Apart from losing their third consecutive League match and slipping nearer the relegation zone, they are expected to be without Wright and McGoldrick for at least six weeks.

The 9-0 defeat which Palace suffered at Anfield in September

had left its mark. With the notable exception of McGoldrick, their players seemed mesmerized by Liverpool, particularly when Barnes, McMahon and Beardsley had the ball. Beardsley was the afternoon's star turn, making Liverpool's first goal, scoring their second and doing everything brilliantly.

Palace's failure to challenge McMahon led to Liverpool going in front after nine minutes. Beardsley seized on his incisive pass, went round the goalkeeper, Martyn, and found Rush, who scored his eighteenth goal of the season.

The match was won and lost in the 62nd and 63rd minutes. First, Venison denied Wright after the forward had side-stepped Grobbelaar and was shaping to shoot; then Beardsley increased Liverpool's lead with a drive which went in off Martyn.

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## Dixon special lifts Chelsea's hopes

By Dennis Signy

**Chelsea** ..... 3  
**Charlton Athletic** ..... 1

Kerry Dixon scored what he said was "probably the best goal I have ever scored" to highlight a match that gave Chelsea their first home League win since November 4 and hoisted them into the top six.

Ewen Lennie Lawrence, the Charlton manager, whose side have not won in 11 League games, was forced to enthuse that Dixon's goal was brilliant. With five minutes of the match remaining, he collected the ball on the edge of the area, took a shot and curled it over the bar, allowing Dixon to crown his afternoon.

The man of the match, Dixon might have claimed at least three or four more goals. Townsend and Rosario could have added others as United's defence gradually disintegrated. Indeed, United were so

woeful that there are realistic prospects of Hereford United, of the fourth division, causing a surprise in the FA Cup fourth round on Sunday. At least the tie will be a private affair, hidden away from the nation's cameras. Yesterday's televised display amounted to a public disgrace.

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MASSING DEFEAT  
Tuesday learn  
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limb table

Raid on the  
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& up teams in  
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## FOOTBALL

# Tottenham are still searching for shape and pattern

By Clive White

### Arsenal Hotspur

The trouble with derbies is that they are strictly for the committed. Listening to George Graham, the Arsenal manager, extolling the virtues of the one at Highbury on Saturday might have been enough to induce a few suicides among the disappointed thousands locked out. But for those neutrals of us among the crowd of 46,132 it just made us wish that we could have been there, too.

It was not that it was such a bad game, it was just that in the context of this season's matches it was nothing special and hardly "good advert" for the game." Graham had been forced to watch the champion going out the points table, scores could be excused for thinking that it was. As he said: "It's probably one of the best games we've played in this season."

Terry Venables, whose Tottenham Hotspur side have happily—and unhappily—been associated with rather better games this season, took the bias a step further by suggesting that his team did not deserve to lose. Evidence supporting this and the even more extraordinary claim that Tottenham were the better side in the first half seemed to consist of nothing more persuasive than one piece of ill-fortune which befall Linaker.

What the England forward did deserve to win was the man of the match title. Looking sharp and eager, he was the sole reason why Tottenham might have gained a point but on his own, as he was to all intents up front, not enough reason for Tottenham to deserve a point. It did seem though, that he would finish on the sheet when he masterfully steered Sedley's cross-wide of Lukic in the 28th minute. The ball hit the inside of a post but somehow spun away to safety.

Venables was not slow to note the difference in fortunes when Bould nodded on Richardson's corner in the 63rd minute and Adams volleyed a shot which struck the inside of a post before following a more recognizable geometrical line into the back of Thorstvedt's net. Arsenal would

have been even "luckier" if they had got more of their angles right with the shots that were fired at the Tottenham goal throughout the afternoon.

If Groves was a draftsmen he would have been sacked. Twice in two minutes he drew the wrong lines with shots that clipped the cross bar and then skimmed it. Indeed Arsenal might have been three-up in the first 21 minutes had Thomas, returning to the Arsenal side along with Rocastle, not made a hash of his midfield partner's cross in the first minute.

After the stirring second half performance against Nottingham Forest in midweek, we had hoped for something more substantial from the fifth Tottenham. Yet they remain a team without shape or pattern, as liable to catch the ball as they are to score the depths. One cannot help feeling that the quality in the side does not bear out some people's expectations of it.

Stewart, without the subtlety to match his muscle, continues to be a disappointing foil for Linaker in attack while the midfield, in the absence of Gascoigne, lacks any strong influence. As for the defence, Venables had every right to fear Arsenal's height at set pieces. He should be grateful that Arsenal did not have the pace to exploit them on equal terms.

It was only when Arsenal

were ahead that Tottenham made a really concerted effort to shift the balance of power. But that only gave Arsenal the opportunity to demonstrate their merits at counter attacks.

In the closing minutes Rocastle,

who did enough to keep his place in the side, was responsible for giving Groves another chance which he again declined to take and then Thomas narrowly failed to chip Thorstvedt.

Venables thought that Walsh, the match winner in the reverse fixture last October, might have attempted to do the same with Lukic, caught in no man's land, in the 86th minute. But again, Tottenham's substitute was not quite up to it.

Wales were involved in two exciting drawn matches before they lost to the Austrians. They drew 6-6 with Scotland on Saturday, when Jon Rees saved the match by scoring his third goal in the last 10 seconds.

## MOTOR RALLYING

# Sainz and Auriol share lead

By a Special Correspondent

CARLOS SAINZ, of Spain, and Didier Auriol, of France, shared the lead after the opening five stages of the Monte Carlo Rally started yesterday.

Sainz, in a Lancia Celica, and his rival, one of the Lancia team, opened up nearly a half a minute lead over the field of 180 crews.

Jacobsen, who described himself as "a little eccentric," as befits the sometime lead singer of an outfit called "Lake Trout and the Flounders," was ready to quit the game two or three years ago because of back trouble.

Lancia suffered another setback on the next test when Juha Kankunen, of Finland, put his Lancia off the stage, down a bank and rolled into retirement when he was holding seventh place.

Louis Aitken-Walker, of Britain, driving a Vauxhall Astora and trying for the Ladies Cup, went more than three minutes ahead of Italian and French rallyists after only four stages.

LEADING POSITIONS (after five stages): 1. Sainz (Lancia) 2. Auriol (Lancia) 3. B Sibby (Fiat) 4. M Blasius (Lancia) 5. D Cormio (Fiat) 6. J. M. T. Munoz (Seat) 7. S. Tomasz (Seat) 8. J. T. Tuomi (Fiat) 9. M. Hayes (Ford) 10. D. Hulme (Ford) 11. G. McRae (Ford) 12. J. Bond (Vauxhall) 13. C. Miller (Ford) 14. P. McRae (Ford) 15. D. Grist (Fiat).

CARIBBEAN RALLY: Christopher Columbus Rally, Varadero, Cuba. Total distance 1,140 miles. Overall 100 cars. 24 March 4-6. Australia 100 No. 2 (42.1 Overall). 30 March 60 No. 60. 3 April 42 No. 42. 5 April 42 No. 42. 6 April 42 No. 42. 7 April 42 No. 42. 8 April 42 No. 42. 9 April 42 No. 42. 10 April 42 No. 42. 11 April 42 No. 42. 12 April 42 No. 42. 13 April 42 No. 42. 14 April 42 No. 42. 15 April 42 No. 42. 16 April 42 No. 42. 17 April 42 No. 42. 18 April 42 No. 42. 19 April 42 No. 42. 20 April 42 No. 42. 21 April 42 No. 42. 22 April 42 No. 42. 23 April 42 No. 42. 24 April 42 No. 42. 25 April 42 No. 42. 26 April 42 No. 42. 27 April 42 No. 42. 28 April 42 No. 42. 29 April 42 No. 42. 30 April 42 No. 42. 31 April 42 No. 42. 1 May 42 No. 42. 2 May 42 No. 42. 3 May 42 No. 42. 4 May 42 No. 42. 5 May 42 No. 42. 6 May 42 No. 42. 7 May 42 No. 42. 8 May 42 No. 42. 9 May 42 No. 42. 10 May 42 No. 42. 11 May 42 No. 42. 12 May 42 No. 42. 13 May 42 No. 42. 14 May 42 No. 42. 15 May 42 No. 42. 16 May 42 No. 42. 17 May 42 No. 42. 18 May 42 No. 42. 19 May 42 No. 42. 20 May 42 No. 42. 21 May 42 No. 42. 22 May 42 No. 42. 23 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